THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9451.

THE Public breakfasts of the RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR will recommence at Parell on Friday the 24th Instant, and will be held on every subsequent Tuesday and Friday morning at 9 o'clock—Gentlemen wishing to attend are requested to send their names to the Aid-de-Camp in waiting or to the Town Major's Office.

J. B. ROSE,—Aid-de-Camp.

Parell House, 20th Nov. 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*; will sail with all despatch, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast, if sufficient inducement offers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 21st Nov., 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA,—TOUCHING AT CEYLON, AND PENANG, the fast sailing Barque *Eamont* N. BURTSAL, Commander, will positively sail on the 29th Instant. For passage, or Freight to Colombo. Apply to, FRITH, AND CO. —Nesbit Lane, 21st November, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Quarterly GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the CIVIL FUND will be held, at the Warehouse Rooms on Tuesday the 28th Instant, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees.

W. R. MORRIS,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 10th Nov. 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW the 22nd Instant, Messrs. FRITH, AND Co., will submit for sale by public outcry, at their Rooms, at 11 A. M., a valuable and varied assortment of goods, comprising an Invoice of colored, and plain prints, (to prevent these being spoilt by handling they will not be on view, until 3 o'clock, on the day, previous to the sale,) the remainder of an Invoice of imitation Jewellery, as previously advertised, handsome Dolls, Looking Glasses, a Wedgewood's Manifold Writer, Ancient Coins, a quantity of imperial brown Paper (slightly damaged), Boxes of Superior Pouchong Tea, Coils of Europe Rope, coarse Grey broad cloth damaged, damaged lappets, Jacconets and other Piece goods, Books, Lady's and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, a variety of Household Furniture &c. &c. &c.

AT NOON.—Any Carriages, Horses, or other Cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 17th Nov., 1837,

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NOTICE.—On Saturday the 25th November instant, at 3 o'clock Messrs. FRITH, AND Co., will sell by public auction by order of "*Hamaboye*," Widow, and Executrix of *Jamsetjee Nanabhoy* deceased, the undermentioned property, on account of the late Nawab *Fyazally Khan, Dowlut Begum, and Chumpa Begum*, to whom the said property has been mortgaged.

1st. A dwelling house and ground situates in Nuwab Street Mazagon together with the Stables, Outhouses, and Wells, pursuant to the terms of the lease that will be submitted at the time of sale.

2nd. A spot of vacant Ground, adjoining, and on the North side of the above premises near the Portuguese Chapel.

3rd. All that range of building, with 12 Apartments situated outside the Fort, in Coppersmith Lane, Assessed No. 28.

4th. A variety of native Jewels, consisting of two Hindoo Culzies, or Feathers mounted in Gold, and set with Diamonds, Emeralds, and Rubies, A Pearl, Diamond, and Ruby necklace, one large Searpench, or Head Ornament, set with Diamonds, Rubies, and Emeralds, One Do. of a smaller size &c. &c.—Nesbit, Lane, 20th Nov. 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—At 12 o'clock on Saturday, the 25th Instant, Messrs. FRITH, AND CO., will submit for public sale at their rooms, a quantity of native Jewellery, comprising 3 Pairs of large, and small size Gold Bangles, 3 pairs Gold Bracelets, 1 pair Gold Sanklas, 1 Gold Chundurhar, 1 pair Gold Todas' (neck, hand and feet ornaments.) Also several Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald.

On the same day, by order of the mortgagee *Mawthawdass Dyaram, Messrs. Frith & Co.* will sell by Auction the undermentioned Jewellery, vizt.

1 Gold "Harr", or neck Ornament set with Pearls and Rubies.

1 Gold Caly-Ghattee set with Diamonds, Pearls and Rubies, and a pair of Gold Ear-Rings set with Pearls and Ruby.

The whole of the above property will be on view on Thursday the 28th Instant.—Nesbit Lane, 20th November, 1827.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 5th Dec. next, Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by auction at his residence "*Belmont*" Mazagon, the Household Furniture, & Property belonging to A. S. Finlay Esqre. quitting the Presidency, the same consists of Plate and Plated ware, Chairs, Tables, Couches, Glass, China, and Porcelain—A handsome Billiard Table (with Thurston's Cushions) by *Ferrar*, with Balls and Cues complete—a Portable Bungalow &c. &c.

AT NOON.

A Double Bodied Phaeton with moveable Seats Painted Olive Green, and Green lining, adapted for 4 persons, also 2 Pairs of Carriage Horses with Harness, a London Built Buggy with Horse and Harness complete, Saddles and Bridles, Spare Harness &c. Also a Bungalow on the Mahabuleswar Hills, situated opposite the Monument, and near to Col. Dickinson's Bungalow, Catalogues will be printed and further particulars will appear in future Advertisements.—Nesbitt Lane, November 21st 1837.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO.—Have much pleasure in reminding their friends and the public, that they have been authorized to reduce the price of the 2d growth Claret from the above respectable House, to Rupees twenty per dozen. They have recently received the following, which they are instructed to strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality, viz.

1st growth Claret in Quarts per doz....	..Rs.	36
2d....Do..Do..in Quarts.. do..	.... "	20
Superior Old Pale Sherry.... do...	.... "	26
Fine Mellow Port of a quality, unrivalled in this market. } do..	.... "	24

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,—and a discount of 5 per cent allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above, of either sort of Wine is taken.—Nesbit Lane, 21st Nov., 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned Sherry Wine of very superior quality (Gold Colour) from *Messrs. H. B. Smith* and Co.

in Wood....at ~~Rs~~	400	per Hhd.
" bottle...." "	22	per dozen.
" pints...." "	12	per dozen.

FRITH. and Co.

Nesbit lane, 21st November, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Wines of superior quality from "*Mendham and Co.*" London Sherry Wine (Gold color) per doz. ~~Rs~~..... 18

Old Port Wine.....,..... 18

Terms, Cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 18th November, 1837,

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned in cases of three dozen each.

Very Superior Pale Sherry—in quarts per dozen..... .....Rs. 22

Do. do. Port Wine—in pints do. 12

The above from the House of H. CAPEL, London.

Terms, Cash and a discount of 5 per cent allowed if twelve dozen is taken.—Nesbitt, Lane, 21st November, 1837.

FRITH AND Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs Remington and Co.* Todd and Bosanquet's Sherry per *Walmer Castle* @ ~~Rs~~ 22 ℔ Doz.

Do. Port Wine in Quarts..	" 20	"
Do.....Pints.....	" 12	"
Phelan's Claret.....	" 24	"

Also a small quantity of the following :—

Very Superior Hock.. ..~~Rs~~	35 ℔	Doz.
Curacoa in Pints..... ..	" 20	"
Hermitage.....	" 20	"
Brandy.....	" 20	"

Bombay, 21st November, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

FOR SALE.—No. XXV11, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 21st November 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES. —Courier Office, 21st November, 1837.

WOOLER AND CO.—Have received for sale per *Lady Feversham.*

Superior old Sherry Wine *Ex. Williams*, from Cadiz in Butts..	....Rs.	600	0 0
Do....do....do...*Ex. Rambler*, from Cadiz in Butts and Hhds. at per Butt.....	.. ,,	400	0 0
Only a few dozen very superior old Sherry at per dozen..	,,	30	0 0
Hodgsons Pale Ale well up in Bottle at per dozen.....	,,	4	8 0

Bombay, 21st November, 1837.

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 ~~Rs~~ ℔ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 ~~Rs~~ ℔ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.

Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રી•તરાવેનઙોર•ની•એલચી•તથા•મરી
ફેાલ•શઢી•ઙરનારને•શતાબ્દે•હુપર•ઙરે
લી•જીનશેા•વેચાતી•આપવા•બાબત•ની•અ
રજીઓ•બીજી•વેલા•બંણીતુ•ઙરે•તાંફાં•શ્રુ
ધી•લેવી•તે•આલ•ફાલની•ઓશંમનો•ઈ ઙઠો•
ઝીધેલોછે *

ઙાલી•એલચી•કુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ
ગાઉ•પરમાંણે•લાગ•ઙરવા•દેશે•નઢી•તે•ઙા
લી•એલચી•ની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ
લચી•ની•અરજી•એઙઠી•અથવા•ફરએઙ•જ
ઠા•ની•પણ•એઙશેા•ખાંડીથી•ઓછી•નઢી•ઙર
વી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડીથી•
વધારેછે•તે•દર•એઙ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ ર
તલ•ની•તે•ભેવરી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•બાંધી•શર
ઙારનાં•ખરચથી•જઙાત•લીધા•વગર•શરેશ
તા•પરમાંણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશેઙ

મરીનો•જઠો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા
શે•તે•દર•એઙ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ
ની•તે•મુડા•બાંધી•એલચી•ની•શરત•પરમાં
ણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે *

એલચી•હુપર•દર•ખાંડીએ•૩પીઆ ૧૫૦
અમાનત•રાખવા•તથા•મરી•હુપર•દર•ખાં
ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•ઙબુલ•થઆપછી•બે
બીજા•દેશાવર•ખાતામો•રેફેતો•ફોએતો ૨૫
દાફાડામો•તથા•આલપછામો•રેફેતો•ફોકિતો
આઠ•દાફાડામો•ને•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧
મી•જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો•તથા•મરી•
તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ શ્રુધીમો•ઙાફાડી•
નઢી•લઇજાશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•જાવેજ•
ગુનેફગારીમો•જશે•તથા•ઙબાલો•રહે•તથા
બાતલ•થાશે *

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•આપેઆ•
પઢીનો•જોખંમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રેફેશે *

નમુનો•જોવો•ફોએ•તથા•તે•વીશેની•ઙાં
ઇ•ઝીનાથી•વાંધેઙ•થાવુ•ફોએતો•ફેાહલ•શા
ફી•ઙરનારને•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે *

અરજીમો•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•ઙરીને•લ
ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•ઓફોરબંદ•ઙરી•ફે
બલેઆલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઙોરનાં•રાજાનાં•હુ
ઝીનાં•દેવાંનને•નામનુ•શરનામુ•ઙરી•તે•હુપ
ર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આએ•અરજી•ઙર્યાની
જનશનીછે•એમ•લખી•મોઙલવી *

જેઙોઇ•અરજ•ઙરશે•તેનાંએને•છુટછે•જે
શ્રી•તરાવેનદરંમની•હજુર•ઙચેરીમો•અરજી
હુધાડતી•વખત•તાંફાં•આવે•તાંફાં•તેનાંઓ
ને•દેખતાં•તે•અરજીઓ•હુધાડશે *

જાંન•મારફીહુ

શ્રી•તરાવેનઙોર•ની•શરઙારનો•વે

૧૫•૧૨•ખાતોનઆડતીએ

HIGH WATER TABLE,—21ST NOVEMBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Tuesday.....	5 14	5 48
Wednesday.....	6 21	6 53

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major Genl. H. S. Osborne, Comg. N. D. A. from Ahmedabad.
Major J. Little, Bombay Regt. from Poonah.
Capt. A. C. Peat, Engineers from Do.
Capt. D. Carstairs, 6th Regt. N. I from England.
Capt. Gillespie, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons from Kirkee.
Lieut. Col. Croker, H. M. 17th Regt. from Do.
Capt. Coddington, H. M. 40th Regt. from Deesa.
Capt. Valiant, H. M. M. 40th Regt. from Do.
Major Daly, 4th Li. Dragoons from Kirkee.
Lieut. Hicks, Artillery from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. F. D. Bugshawe, Staff to Belgaum.
Lieut. Cruickshank, Esgineers to Deccan.
Lieut. Hicks Artillery to Ahmednugger.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

On the Mahableshwar Hills on the 15th instant, the Lady of Alexander Bell Esq., Jun. Civil Service of a Son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18th Ship James McInroy, John Cleland, Master from Port Glasgow, 6th August 1837.

Passengers.—Mrs. Carstairs Captain D. Carstairs, 6th Battalion N.I. Mr. McKenzie.

19th.—Barque Eleanor, T. B. Timms, Master, from Singapore, 2d September 1837.

DEPARTURES.

Do.—French Ship LaMarie, P. Saliz Master to Malabar Coast and Bordeaux.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone.

STEAMERS.—Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Logan, Tory, Sarah, Princess Charlotte, Hannah, John Knox, Asia. Orient, Lady Feversham, Elora, Frances and Emma. Hero of Malown, Eamont, Calcutta, Urania, and James McInroy.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Hydroose, Good Success, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, Orleana Sumdany. Sultana.

FRENCH.—Eleanor.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmonse, and Mahomeedee.

LADY GRANT will be happy to receive Visitors on Monday Mornings between the hours of eleven and one, and on Friday Evenings after four o'clock.

T. EDMUNDS,—A. D. C.

Government House, Parell, Nov. 18th 1837.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1837.

We have the greater part of the Elections now and shall very soon be in possession of the rest, and as our news extend to the 5th August, although there is no London paper we believe of later date than the 3rd, one month's out of the three months news to be expected from the Steamer has been disposed of. London and it's environs have kept faith with the Radicals and returned 14 *Liberal* members. The weavers and journeymen we believe never mustered stronger than upon this occasion, to befriend as they imagined their young Queen, except when, with all their masonry and all the symbols of their trades, they thronged to Kensington to address another Queen whose virtues operated like a talisman upon their susceptible imaginations and home-bred charities. A more severe struggle than that which has now passed was rarely witnessed in England, the moderate conservatives, and those who valued the stability of their present institutions and entertained a secret dread of the conjoint machinations of popery and radicalism, having gathered together to maintain the free and guarded constitution which our ancestors secured for us, and which has shewn an enduring stablity among the other ephemeral efforts of human wisdom which dawned but to perish and decay. Although the number of the conservatives will not be so greatly augmented as was anticipated, yet have we sufficient information already to prove that they are considerable gainers by the result of this election. It is not however so much the display of numbers as exhibited at the late election, or the probability of an immediate change in the advisers of the Crown, which we must regard as the issue and advantage of the well-fought contest: that which we must principally congratulate ourselves upon is the determination which the admirers of order have shewn to oppose a determined resistance to

the progress of injudicious and popish innovations. If the Conservatives have not yet arrived at such a pitch of strength as to drive their enemies from the strong places in which they have managed to entrench themselves, they have at all events proved to the satisfaction of their antagonists that Conservatism is something more than ideal, and that however insidious may be whig-radical efforts to undermine the present constitution of our government, and to introduce the anarchical Lynch-law maxims of a republic, that there are enough good men and true, yet to be found upon British soil, to uncover their schemings and to mar the destructive projects of agitators and demagogues. This, if nothing else, has been shewn upon the Hustings of the United Kingdom. Let but the conservatives hold together like a bundle of cords, as we feel they will do, and this torrent of Radicalism may yet be checked.

It is stated that the Marquis of Anglesey is to be created Duke of Mona; we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the intelligence.

The late Governor of Van Dieman's Land Col. George Arthur K. C. H. has had the honor of Knighthood conferred upon him by the Queen, and the Earl of Ilchester has been appointed Captain of Her Majesty's Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard. We cannot say much for the distinction which the Duke of Sussex has derived from the new occupant of the British Throne. He, as in former days, is to have an appointment as barren of fruits as the Chiltern Hundreds, that of Captain General and Colonel of the Artillery Company. The Whig Ministerial papers would persuade us that this is a most honorable post, to compensate for the dryness of the acquisition; we believe if the Roll of the *gentlemen* of His Grace's troop was called over very few would answer to their names.

Captain Berkeley the brother of Lord Segrave and who was commanding the *Hercules* Ship of War is to be the new Lord of the Admiralty.

Dr. Grey the late Bishop of Hereford, whose decease we have already noticed, died on the 24th of July; he was the eldest brother of Earl Grey and was appointed to the See of Hereford in 1832. He has left a family of 14 children, the youngest of whom is between one and two years old.

Amongst the papers which have come to hand by the last arrival we have the account of a victory said to have been gained by General Oraa over the Carlists at Venta de Poyo. Don Carlos it appears remained three days in sight of Valencia, without attempting any movement against that city except a slight skirmish, and then quitted it proceeding in the direction of Madrid by the road of Los Cabrillas. On the 15th July General Oraa, who had been watching the movements of the Carlists, having effected a junction with Borso and Sanchez, and thus finding himself at the head of 9000 men, attacked the rear guard of his enemy at the above mentioned place, and after some fighting succeeded in overthrowing the divisions of the enemy opposed to him. The victory thus gained may not be unimportant to the cause of the Queen, if the loss of the Carlists be so considerable as it stated—between 2000 and 3000 men; and as it will in all probability again compel the retreat of Don Carlos to the mountainous territories in the north, it may have some influence on the issue, and dispirit his army which has been thus twice repulsed on it's attempted advance to the southward. An official report has also been published at Saragossa in which it is stated that Oraa had made a second attack upon the Carlists and that the result had been successful. The English ships of war previous to, we believe, the first of these actions, proceeded to Vinaroz to bring up some Cavalry, which they landed near the field of battle in time for this force to take it's share in the coming struggle; so that we are not yet tired of an interference which, whatever it may effect for the cause of the Queen, can add nothing to the lustre or reputation of our arms. By a telegraphic dispatch from Bordeaux, the Carlists were at the last accounts in full retreat with the intention as was suspected of repassing the Ebro.

We have read some observations in the *Hurkaru*, upon "the China Courts Bill" which we inserted some short time since in our columns. Our contemporary's observations upon it are principally of a local nature, as he imagines it will be a matter of much difficulty to discover a piece of terra firma upon which to establish it. For our parts we are extremely glad to welcome the Bill, and imagine that, if there be only a little manifestation of proper resistance to the Mandarins, we shall find no great impediment to the fixation of the Court either on the Canton River, or in one of the small Islands to which our contemporary alludes. It is a Court which considering how necessary it is for us we should manage *to make room for*, and as the Court has been sent there we presume that such is the intention, unless the whig-radicals are more incapable than we take them to be.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—Nov. 6.

The Governor General and Suite arrived at Monghyr on the 2d instant at 10-30 A. M., and the boats were to start again at day-light next morning.

We have been favored with a packet of America npapers to the 30th of May, received by the late arrival from Boston. They add nothing to what was already known here, respecting the Banks and Commercial affairs; but we have found an article or two worth extracting relative to the affairs of Mexico and Texas. If no progress has been made by the Mexican army under General Bravo, which has for some time remained inactive at Matamoros, the Mexican Navy (so to call it) has been employed in blockading the coast,—capturing the enemy's vessels and detaining all others which attempted to break the blockade. It will be recollected that this has produced an act of reprisal on the part of the United States in tha detention of a Mexican vessel of war which has been sent to Pensacola; and whether they have any just pretence or not, it is more than probable the American Government will take the opportunity of affording its powerful aid to the new state in some shape or other. In the mean time the papers publish letters from Texas full of confidence in the result of the contest; but "the sinews of war" appear to be sadly deficient, for we find mention of a proposition to raise a loan of *five millions* of Dollars!—rather a large sum to be repaid by a population of some five thousand souls, rich only in the extent and fertility of their lands, but very far yet from the poet's description of ancient Carthage—

Dives opum, dives pictai vestis et auri.

The Texican *scrip*, we apprehend, would not find much favor on the London Stock Exchange at the present time, whatever may be thought of other American *securities*.

HURKARU.

Boar hunting.—We have been given to understand, that four gentlemen went out on a shooting excursion a few days back to a factory not very far from Calcutta, named Wooreeahparrah; and that at a short distance from the factory, they fell in with a very large wild boar with tusks about 6 inches in length. The beast rushed out from a patch of jungle not far from the place where two of the party were standing, and both gentlemen immediately fired and wounded, but did not disable the animal, which received 8 balls in its body before it was placed *hors de combat*. One of the secharries then thinking it deprived of the power of doing mischief, made bold to approach it with a spear and pierced it in the head, the boar on being thus treated, made a desperate charge at the secharrie and ripped him about 3 inches in length, if not more. The man was sent to the Native Hospital for medical treatment, where he is doing well and likely to recover very shortly.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Middlesex.

The following were the speeches delivered by the candidates upon their nomination yesterday:—

Mr. Byng commenced by observing that he appeared before the electors of Middlesex for the fourteenth time to solicit their votes and the honour of their support upon the present occasion. He would confidently venture to assert that he had served his constituents with zeal and fidelity during the long period he had represented them, and he regretted that he was now opposed to two anti-reform candidates. (Great uproar downed by cheers.) He understood that there had been four objections raised against his claim to represent the county of Middlesex in parliament, and to those objections he should not hesitate to offer his reply. In the first place, it had said that a coalition had been formed between himself and Mr. Hume. With regard to that charge, he begged to say, that the junction of interest was owing to the electors espousing the cause of reform, and not in the most remote degree to the other candidate. The result of the junction arose from the determination of the Committee of Reformers, and to the decision of that body he had felt it his duty to bow. The next objection which had been raised against him had reference to the question of church-rates; but he begged it to be understood that by voting for the resolutions proposed by the government, he had not pledged himself to their measure, and in the next place, that he had been a friend to the Church to the amount in expenditure of 7000*l.* within the last three years. (Cheers.) It had been further urged against him that he had sold himself to the Whigs in order to got a peerage. He begged to say, that he had declined that honour in the Portland, the Fox, the Grey, and Melbourne administrations, because he thought that peerages ought only to be conferred for public services done to the country. (Hear, hear.) The peerage had, however, been conferred on his brother for such public services, but to that compliment he (Mr. Byng) had himself been no party. (Cheers.) With reference to the public services of his brother, the hon. gentleman said that his brother, after having served abroad during the whole of the Peninsular war, in which he never attained a higher rank than that of major general, was on his return sent to the north of England to preserve the public peace in that part of the country, and he did so during a period of twelve years, without having occasion during the time to fire a single shot. (Cheers.) He was then removed to Ireland as the commander of the forces, and was mainly instrumental in restoring, in a great degree, the peace of that country. "During the first forty years of my public life in parliament, I was uniformly opposed to the government of the day, (groans from the Tories); but I stand before you now as the suporter of her Majesty's present ministers, who have also the confidence and support of her Majesty." (Cheers and yells.) The honourable and venerable ex-candidate next denied the justice of the imputation that he had offered any thing like an attack upon the Tories or the conservatives who had supported him in the last contest, and after some further observations amidst continued interruptions from the noise and uproar which generally prevailed, denied any personal interference on his part in favour of the peerage which his brother had acquired, and concluded by leaving his cause, as the cause of the people, in their hands, to dispose of it as they thought fit.

Mr. Hume next presented himself, and was received with mingled cheers and groans. Indeed the uproar which prevailed, assisted by the unfavourable state of the weather, prevents us doing more than giving a mere outline of the addresses of the candidates. Mr. Hume, however, was understood to commence his harangue by the declaration that he remained unchanged, and that, as ever he still was the inveterate opponent of the Tories,—that he was a friend of reform and of the Queen. He called upon the county to be wise in the selection of its representatives. If, said the hon. gentleman, Tories be returned to parliament by the people, the country will be placed in danger of seeing its constitution destroyed by the Hanoverian faction. (Hear, hear.) Every man who wishes to have Hanoverian sauce every day of his life will vote for Mr. Wood and Mr. Pownall, but every friend of civil and religious liberty will vote for us. I have always been the friend of civil and religious liberty, and no one can honestly deny that I have always been the zealous friend of the education of the people; for I know that if the people were once restored to their own rights, I could deal with them better than I can deal with that mob before the hustings. To keep the people in ignorance was always the study of the Tories; for they knew that they could not make such use of them as they are making if they were properly educated; and God knows what would have been the consequence if I, and others who acted with me in parliament for the last twenty years, had not laboured to make the people understand their rights, and assisted to obtain them. I say no more. I have only to call on you to vote for two reform candidates. I do not ask you to vote for Byng and Hume. I ask you to vote for the principles—I ask you to vote for yourselves and for the country. If you think that I am less fit to serve you than I was when you last sent me into parliament, you will of course reject me; but I must assure you that I am unchanged. I am, and ever shall be, devoted to your interests. I have done my duty, and no one act will I ever do to disgrace the name of Joseph Hume. (Loud cheers.)

Captain Wood was next introduced to the meeting by the returning officer, but the uproar which had prevailed throughout the day made it impossible to catch from the gallant captain more than a word or two. The interruptions in this respect were increased by the repeated exhibition of the effigy of the Duke of Cumberland. After a delay, made more tedious and painful by a heavy fall of rain Captain Wood spoke as follows, or at all events, as nearly to the effect described as we can state:—He said I have a stake in this election, and it is my duty to lay before you the principles upon which my hon. friend and I stand. We are on our trial, and we submit ourselves to your judgment. When the friends by whom Mr. Pownall and myself are supported thought of the dangerous principles advocated by the government of his late Majesty with respect to the Church, they thought it their duty to bring forward two gentlemen determined to oppose such principles. What we had to determine was, whether there was such a concurrence between my hon. friend and myself to justify us in the open coalition which we have formed. There is such a concurrence between us, that I was justified in the course I have taken, and that without any damage to my private character or public honour. (Cheers.) It is not for me to pronounce whether the coalition which exists between the other two candidates is warranted by private honour or public principles—that is a question for the electors to determine. Our late respectable member (Mr. Byng) has explained to you the position in which he stands—is that explanation satisfactory to you? (No, no.) I tell you that the British public will discountenance not only the unprincipled coalition which exists now upon the hustings, but also the still more unprincipled coalition of a profligate government (Cheers), who for electioneering purposes are making so infamous a use of their influence in favour of men who entertain principles in which they know they cannot concur—of men whom they know to be inimical to the existence of the Church, while at the same time they are putting into the lips of our gracious Sovereign a pledge to uphold the Established Church and other institutions, all of which are the very hatred of the men they are now supporting. Our late respectable member referred to his vote on the church-rate question. Does he mean to say that by voting for those resolutions he did not sanction the principles of the government? Are his views in accordance with those of our other late member, Mr. Hume? What are the propositions of the government? In Ireland they propose to alienate a portion of the Church property, under the pretence of tranquillising the country, thereby making concessions to a party who tell you that it is not a part they want, but the whole, and the whole they are resolved to obtain. (Great uproar.) Instead of tranquillising that country, it will and must have a very different effect, for it will inevitably raise a cry against the rents of landlords, and a demand for the repeal of the Legislative Union, which is the mainstay of the United Church. (Cheers.) With respect to England, the question is, whether you will, under the pretence of conceding to the conscientious feelings of the Dissenters (for whom no one has a greater respect than myself)—whether you will concede to them that great principle that it is the paramount duty of the State to maintain the public worship of God in the land, and to maintain its fabric from the public purse. But it is even more than that; for the proposition of the government goes this length—make over the bishops' land—make over the lands of the deans and chapters into the hands of our paid commissioners (hear, hear) we will maintain your bishops on pentioned salaries. (Great confusion.) Why how can we expect that honourable, that independent, and that upright conduct which we expect from the prelates of our Church, if we degrade their character, invade their property, and render them the stipendiaries of any government that may exist? Gentlemen, there is ascene in our history which I wish to call to your minds. When the prelates of this country, having refused to sanction the arbitrary ordinances of James the Second, were sent as prisoners down the river Thames—(cheers)—they refused to promulgate the ordinances of that tyrant, and what was the consequence? Their acquittal led to the revolution. (Tremendous cheering.) Can we expect such conduct again if we make them nothing but officials; (Cheers, and great uproar.) No, gentlemen, it is the principle of the Church that she shall be independent, and that she shall not yield to the popular caprice of the day, or to the dictates of a monarchical government. (Cheers.) I will fearlessly oppose the unprincipled government that has now usurped the reign of power. (Hisses and cheering.) There is a question which it may be expected I should in person give my opinion on—that question is with respect to the poor-laws. (Cheers) When I was last on the hustings I told you then that I thought it was an arbitrary power, without adequate responsibility. I have since further considered that law, and I see no reason why I should retract my opinion. (Cheers and great confusion.) I do think the powers of the commissioners are arbitrary, and I do think that they are disposed to apply those principles too rigidly. (Loud cheering, and very great uproar and confusion.) As your representative, I should direct my mind to the just curtailment, and watch those powers, and I shall in my executive capacity of a magistrate endeavour to direct the operation of that law to the public good. Recollect always the first duty which we have to perform is to the poor man, and the second we have to perform is to the rate-payer; we ought to combine those interests, for in reality they are not distinct. (Cheers.) Mr. Hume had alluded to the subject of education; he has called you ignorant and hirelings, and he has said you wanted education. Will he explain to me what education he means? If he means a servile imitation of that philosophical system, that civic education, as it was called, which was first instilled into the minds of Frenchmen, which deluged that country with infidelity and atheism, and war, I would shun it as I would a pestilence (loud cheers); but if he means that education which teaches the people their duty to, their Creator, and teaches them of a Being in whom they live, move, and have their being, and if that education leads on-ward to instruction in science and erudition, then I am for that education. (Renewed cheers.) I call upon you, then, to support the Church, purified as she is and has long been from the errors of Popery, interwoven as her institutions have been by some of the best and most able men with our political institutions. That Church is, I am happy to say, not only free from impurity, but disseminates that mild spirit of toleration which all must admire. I feel that we are not only called upon, but bound to resist evils of the present measures of government—I speak it not with an intolerant spirit, but with a firm conviction that they are calculated to produce that effect. It is not my intention to enter into the minor differences which may arise in isolated and distant parishes. With respect to the payment of certain church dues there may or may not be hardships existing in peculiar cases which require to be removed, but I never can consent to shuffle off the whole burden from our own shoulders, and remove it from the land to the Church. (Loud cheers.) This would be depriving the Church of a property to which it is as much entitled as we are to our estates. I call upon the meeting to consider of the measures resorted to, in order to obtain and retain power. Secret suffrages were advocated, and triennial parliaments were enforced by some candidates with a view to gaining votes. I am assured the honourable gentleman near me (Mr. Hume) has not advocated those doctrines for the sake of obtaining power, because if he had the means to-morrow he would carry the measures out to their fullest extent. I think I may claim your suffrages with a confidence not arising from any speculation from the poll books, but from a conscientious feeling of the justness of my cause, and I am sure that in coming to a decision upon this important occasion, you will consider with that calmness and judgment which belong to Englishmen, and I sincerely hope that that decision may be of a nature to support the stability of the throne, and protect the institutions of my dearly beloved country. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

Mr. Pownall then came to the front of the hustings, and said, I rejoice in the opportunity of meeting you, the electors of Middlesex, more especially after the observations which have been made by Mr. Hume. Mr. Hume says he stands there the same man as he was twenty years since, and has been pleased to state that I am a turnedcoat. This, like all his other gratuitous and unsupported assertions, only shows how easy it is to string together accusations entirely destitute of proof. Gentlemen, I was and am a friend to the Reform Bill; but I understood the interests of the country too well to intend, by the sacred name of reform, to cover principles involving the destruction of the Church, the stability of the throne, and the welfare of the country. I am still a friend to reform wherever it can be shown improvement is necessary, and shall be anxious for the removal of every abuse, either in the financial, ecclesiastical, or other departments of the state. Mr. Hume assumes also that all the loyalty lies with himself, and the party with whom he acts; in proof of which he uses, without hesitation, the sacred name of our Queen to cover, his own party purposes. But before I say more on this point, I would draw your attention for a moment to the two amusing figures in the distance. The one an emblem of a Whig shorn of all its ancient curls, and destitute of all Conservative ornaments—the other a figure intended to represent a member of the Royal Family with a halter round his neck, in proof of Mr. Hume's party's fervent loyalty and attachment to monarchical institutions. This is a new mode of calling forth the people's love for the reigning family. Mr. Hume has complimented me upon being a firm friend to popular education. and states that he, too, has been its advocate for many years. I fear I cannot award him the same need of praise; whenever I have heard him advocate the subject of education, it has been in such party spirit that no nation could be benefitted by the feeling which it would engender. I am for general religious education, not a system which would remove the Bible from the school while it opened the mind to pernicious principles. As little right, in my mind, has Mr. Hume to lay claim to being the champion of civil and religious liberty, and to clothe me with the robe of oppression. I ask, when did he support civil and religious liberty? Was it in the new poor laws, by which the poor of the land are prevented attending any public place of worship on the Sabbath? Was it when he opposed every measure for the emancipation of the negroes? Was it when he opposed the Factory Bill? Mr. Pownall was proceeding, but the rain descended in such torrents that he said anxious as he was fully to express his political sentiments, he could not subject either his friends or opponents to the inconvenience to which they were exposed—he would, therefore, conclude, thanking them for the assurances of support which he had received, and asking for three cheers for our youthful Queen.

SURREY (EAST).

This election proceeds most favourably for the Conservative interest, the gross numbers at four o'clock yesterday having been as follows:—

Alsager	..	..	..	..	1841
Kemble	..	...	...	..	1823
King	..	..	..	..	1518
Angerstein	..	..	..	..	1474

The announcement of these numbers was received at the central committee-room, Kennington, with loud cheers, several of the committee and of the friends of the Conservative candidates being there assembled.

Captain Alsager addressed them, saying that he was proud and happy to find that the men of East Surrey were prompt to discharge the duty they owed to themselves and the public, for it was a public cause, and not that of any individual. A great principle was now to be asserted, and great question to be decided—namely, whether O'Connell, the avowed enemy of Englishmen and of Protestants, should continue to rule the government. (Hear.) He was thankful to his friends for the exertions they had made, and he hoped they would not relax in those exertions while a single voter remained to be polled for though there could be no doubt of their ultimate success it was most important, as they struggled for a great cause that their victory should not only enable them to send to parliament the individuals they wished, but to mark in the most signal manner the extent and force of Conservative opinions in their country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Kemble congratulated his friends upon the triumph which he trusted was now within their reach. Theirs was the first county contest, and it was most gratifying to see the glorious example which East Surrey was setting to the rest of the united kingdom. It afforded him great pleasure to find that his friend Captain Alsager was in his proper place, at the head of the poll. Amongst the candidates for East Surrey, he was the senior advocate for maintaining unimpaired our institutions in Church and State; he was on that as well as on other accounts, entitled to the first place, and he (Mr. Kemble) should greatly regret if Captain Alsager were to occupy any other position. He begged to remind the gentlemen present that much remained to be done, and that they must not flatter themselves with the security of conquest so long as any portion of the battle remained to be fought: victory was certain, if their, exertions continued without relaxation. (Much cheering)

We understand that a messenger in the employment of the Conservative committee was attacked near Streatham by some of the opposite party. He was bringing to town communications respecting the state of the poll, of which his assailants actually robbed him. He experienced much maltreatment, and escaped with no little difficulty,

OXFORDSHIRE.

Oxford, Saturday.

This morning the bells rang a merry peal, and, notwithstanding that the rain poured down in torrents, the ardour of the Conservatives was not at all cooled, and one of the most numerous and splendid processions which ever graced Oxford ushered Lord Norreys into the town. It reached the whole length of the High-street. By consent of all four candidates, the business of the election was opened at the Town-hall *pro formo*, and immediately adjourned to the Broadstreet, where nine waggons were arranged in nearly a semicircular form, the centre one being for the High Sheriff, Under sheriff &c, and four others right and left for the candidates and their supporters, two waggons for each. At half-past ten Lord Norreys, with his procession, had taken their places, and immediately afterwards the yellow flags of the Radical candidate, Mr. Stonar, were perceived; a most miserable *cortège*, consisting chiefly of the lower order of freemen of the city of Oxford, with perhaps about a score of real electors, escorted him to his waggon, having forced their way through a numerous body of the substantial yeomanry of the county, who were mounted, and had arranged themselves under Lord Norreys' flag. Shortly after this, Mr. Parker arrived, attended by a numerous party of electors, and was immediately afterwards followed by Mr. Harcourt, and a long train of freeholders. All parties being now arranged, the High Sheriff opened the business of the day by requesting the patient hearing for every party who might address the meeting, and then called upon any gentleman who had a candidate to propose to come forward.

Mr. C. Peers proposed, and Dr. Phillimore seconded the nomination of Mr. G. Harcourt, one of the late members.

Mr. Harvey then nominated Lord Norreys, and he was seconded by Sir H. Lambert.

Mr. W. H. Ashurst and Mr. J. Fane, both formerly members for this county, proposed and seconded Mr. T. A. W. Parker.

Mr. T. Finnes proposed Mr. T. Stonar, and Mr Strickland seconded the proposition.

The three first proposed candidates are Conservatives. Mr. Stoner is a Roman Catholic, and an ultra Radical.

Mr. W. C. Bousfield, one of the Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy in London, addressed the meeting at very considerable length, taking a review of the proceedings of what he described as the pure Whig parliament with respect to the Irish Tithe Bill and the Church-rate Bill, and contrasting those proceedings with what had since taken place on the very same questions under the O'Connell compact at Lichfield-house. He then read the oath taken by Roman Catholic members of parliament, and showed the perjury which had been committed by the Papist majorities on all Church questions. He next brought before the meeting the two recent Oxfordshire jobs connected with the borough of Woodstock, and the proposed sale of the county to ministers, and concluded by calling upon the electors to return such members to parliament as would give the young Queen constitutional advisers.

Mr. Harcourt was received with great applause, and stated that his principles were the same as when first introduced to their notice.

Lord Norreys stated that he was there to defend the monarchy and our glorious constitution in Throne, Lords, and Commons.

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r, Parker next addressed the meeting in a very few ds, and was followed by

r. Stonar, who made a long rambling speech in which stated that he came forward on Liberal principles to the independence of the county, and rescue it from nservative Association of the county, whose child rker was.

W. L. Stone in a few words attempted to defend elf against the charge brought against him by Mr. rst and Mr. Bousfield of attempting to sell the county, stated that he had had no communication whatever the government.

Mr. Bousfield said he did not charge Mr. Stone with ing had communication with the government, but that had endeavoured to arrange for a quiet election through . Raine, the receiver of the Marlborough rents, and led emphatically, " May Heaven's rain never rain on t Raine till we (the electors) have wiped out the foul ," which sentence was loudly cheered by the consti- onal party, and hooted by the Destructives.

he High Sheriff then called for a show of hands for d Norreys, and immediately a forest of hands was held by the electors. For Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Parker ectively not near so many, but still a very good show; st for Mr. Stonar there were only his own party in the ons, about half a dozen electors on horseback amongst d Norreys' friends, and all the rabble of freemen and reemen from St. Thomas's and the other low parishes e city.

he Sheriff having decided that the show was in favour ord Norreys and Messrs. Harcourt and Parker, Mr. ar demanded a poll, which was fixed for Tuesday s day) and Wednesday next.

NORTH WILTS.

(From the *Salisbury Herald*.

n consequence of Sir Francis Burdett having determi- to meet the electors, at the conclusion of market rs at Devizes, to make an explicit declaration of his tical sentiments multitudes went forth to meet him, his entry into the town from New Park, where he had partaking of the hospitaliti s of Mr. E t ourt, M. P. angements had been made for holding the meeting in long room of the inn, in which about 500 of the prin- freeholders were congregated; but the immense nbers outside who demanded to hear the sentiments of hon, candidate, rendered it necessary to alter this ar- gement; and Sir Francis took his station in the balco- fronting the building, amidst the most enthusiastic audits. The hon. baronet although unable to walk thout the aid of crutches, appeared in excellent spirits, d addressed the electors with an energy and ready elo- ence which indicated a better state of health than we uld have anticipated under the very severe bodily afflic- ions to which he has been of late exposed.

Mr. Estcourt having briefly introduced Sir Francis to electors, the hon. baronet spoke to the following ef- t.—

He commenced by congratulating this great county up- the feeling which its yeomanry that day evinced as nglishmen—as staunch supporters of their good old con- stitution, under which this nation had become the freest ople on the face of the whole earth; for he maintained t such they were now and ever had been. He came not fore them to seek their private friendship, but for the ore animating—the more important purpose of making declaration of his principles. On this point it would be fficient for him to observe that such as he had ever been o he remained—he had not deserted his principles, how- ver other men might have forgotten theirs. With res- pect to the circumstances under which this division of the county was placed he confessed that it appeared to him ttle embarrassed. For Mr. Methuen individually he [redacted] greatest personal r[redacted]ect; but in alluding to his public conduct he must say [redacted]t Mr. M. had withdrawn from the representation of t[redacted]ounty without giving due notice to the constituency who had so long supported him and without assigning any sufficient reason for his retirement. And then, almost before the ink was dry on the paper which announced his resignation another change take place and he again appears to solicit the suffrages of the electors or rather he allows his name to be put forward by others as a candidate. Now he (Sir Fran cis) considered that after the former long support which Mr. Methuen had received at the hands of the electors of this county, such a course ought not to have been taken by him. For himself, having received so numerously signed a requisition, comprising electors from all parts of North Wilts—comprising, too, all classes of the constitu- ency—acting upon the rule which had guided him from early life to the present time he felt that his duty to his country, to himself, and to his public character—no less than his duty to so large a portion of the constituency, de- manded of him once more to buckle on his armour, and to embark in the conflict on behalf of their most righteous cause. Now, gentlemen (continued Sir Francis) I cannot exactly comprehended in what position Mr. Methuen stands. He is described to be a candidate, but it is certain he is not substantially so—you are amused with his sha- ow. (Laughter and cheers.) He comes forward again ows not why or wherefore—neither does he attempt tell you: if indeed he comes forward at all. Gentle- en, I derive this advantage from the inexplicable con- uct of Mr. Methuen, or of those who attempt to delude u with shadow, that I appear as a candidate at the re- uest of yourselves; and I feel confident that you will t allow your own declared wishes to be circumvented any manœuvring and that you will show you are not be handed over as caprice may dictate; and do not and in such utter need of a candidate as to accept of the ere shadow of Mr. Methuen. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, know not whether the report be true or not, that Mr. ethuen if elected has no intention of retaining the seat r any length of time; but I feel satisfied that if such a anœuvre be intended, the yeomanry of this county will ver consent to be made the stepping-stone to a peerage entlemen, I can remember the time when the constitu- ion, the whole constitution, and nothing but the constitu- ion, was the language of Reformers—such was the lan- uage when I was a Reformer, because the object then contemplated was to amend, not to destroy our institutio- ns. These are still my sentiments. And why? because nder this constitution the English people enjoyed greater freedom of action and opinion than was witnessed in any other part of the world. America does not enjoy similar erty under her tyrant democracy neither would En- nd enjoy it under a despotic King—under an overbear- aristocracy, and still less were she under the sway of a cious multitude. (Loud cheers,) In this contest, must disregard minor interests, and remember only important consideration that they were now strug- for the institutions which they had so long enjoyed, nd under which they had so eminently prospered. The electors of North Wilts had that day shown they were imbued with true English feeling, and that they would not sacrifice that feeling at the bidding of a corrupt ministry —still less would they allow the power of the crown to be abused by the faction which called itself the Queen's go- ernment. It was too late in the day for Englishmen to be luded by the senseless and miserable cant of the Whig ction, about their own purity and the wickedness of the ories. If you believe them, the Tory is a monster ready to devour you all, from which appalling danger you can only expect to be rescued by the wisdom and virtue of the Whigs. (Laughter, and long continued cheering.) But such delusions would no longer avail the party who put them forth. The people had long since discovered that Whig and Tory were mere party names —a distinction without a difference so far as the real in- terests of the nation were involved. But gentlemen, there is one great and marked distinction between Liberals and Conservatives at the present moment—a distinction beside which every loyal man was bound to take his stand—heedless of calumny—headless of good report or evil report; and that distinction consisted in those who would take our glorious constitution to pieces, in order to try their hands in constructing another; and those who would preserve that constitution in all its integrity, and would defend it ftom the attacks of traitors and agitators in Ireland, and from selfish and designing men in England. It was upon these grounds that he now presented himself, at the call of the electors of North Wilts; and he had not the slightest doubt of the result, still less when he could find no requisition to bring Mr. Paul Methuen back. To attain that triumph for constitutional principles which the electors of this county had proclaimed their desire to witness, he should have the greatest satisfaction in exerting every faculty that he possessed. He would not longer detain them, but merely repeat the expression of that satisfaction and pride which he had derived from the proceedings of the present meeting; and he confidently trusted that on the day of nomination they would repeat that enthusiasm which they had now manifested, and that at the close of the election he should appear before them in the character of their representative. (Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Estcourt briefly addressed the assemblage, exhorting them to be true to themselves, and the principles they had avowed by their proceedings that day, and victory must attend them. The hon. gent. concluded by calling on the meeting to give three hearty cheers for Sir Francis Burdett—a call which was responded to in a right hearty manner.

The meeting then separated.

ESSEX (SOUTH).

Yesterday the nomination of two candidates for the representation of the south division of the county of Essex took place at Chelmsford.

About eleven o'clock the two great parties, the blue and orange (the former in the interests of the Tory candidates, and the latter in that of the Liberal), assembled at the hustings, each attended by a fine musical band and variegated banners, bearing the usual devices.

Silence having been obtained, and the usual preliminaries over.

The Sheriff requested that they should hear with patience any gentleman who might address the assembly.

Sir John Tyrrell then presented himself, and proposed Mr. Bramston as a fit and proper person to represent them in parliament.

Mr. Colton briefly seconded the nomination.

John Round, Esq., M. P., the newly-elected representative of Maldon, said that he came forward with great pleasure to propose to the electors George Palmer, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent them in the imperial parliament. He had it in his power to refer the electors, not to Mr. Palmer's professions, but to his acts. Mr. Palmer has redeemed, the pledges which he made of supporting the institutions of the country in Church and State. (Cheers.) But, above his other claims, the support which he gave to the agricultural interest must entitle him to the unceasing support of all the agriculturalists in this country. (Cheers.) He may justly be entitled the friend of the industrious classes of all descriptions—he may with truth be called the friend of the plough, the loom, and the sail. (Cheers.) Mr Round concluded by reminding the electors of the great crisis to which the political events of this country had now arrived, and by calling on them to re-elect Mr. George Palmer, who had fulfilled all the duties they may expect from a representative. (Cheers.)

J. E Houlden, Esq., seconded the nomination.

Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., then proposed Champion Edward Branfill, Esq., of Upminster Hall, as a fit and proper person to represent them in parliament.

Mr. Holt Wight, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Bramston said, if the liberals in Middlesex made such desperate efforts to return two Liberal candidates, certainly the Conservatives of South Essex ought to be equally desirous of returning two Conservative members of parliament. (Cheers.) He thought that the manner in which the Queen's name had been used on the occasion of those elections was a most disingenuous one, but he acknowledged the noble lord the Home Secretary had set the example to the candidates through the country. Mr. Bramston assured the electors that, if returned to parliament, he would not waste his time among the idle amusements of a dissipated metropolis, but he would be unrelaxing in his attention in the House of Commons, in order to defend the institutions of the country, and to preserve the National Church. (Cheers.)

Mr. Palmer next addressed the electors, and observed on the last occasion he had been returned by a majority of 576 votes over his present opponent; so he had little expected to meet that gentleman in the field again. (Laughter.) But he did not complain of that, as it gave him another opportunity of coming before the constituency to ascertain their opinion of his conduct. (Loud cheering.) The speaker then went on to refer to the Duke of Cumberland, and the disrespectful manner in which his name had been treated, and afterwards to Lord Durham's letter, which he characterised as strongly Conservative as could possibly be written by Sir Robert Peel himself. He concluded by assuring the electors that if returned he would support the independence of the Commons, the Peers, and the Crown.

Mr. Branfill said Mr. Palmer affects to be surprised at my appearing on the hustings in opposition to him on that day. But if he had read the public papers after the last election for the county, he would not feel his present surprise. Besides, they knew but little of him who would think that a defeat would deter him from doing that which he may conceive to be right and just. (Cheers.) He was aware that but for the intimidation which had been resorted to, there would be no doubt of his election. Mr. Branfill then contrasted the inefficiency of a government to the advantages of a Liberal one. He felt how necessary it was for the electors that the ballot should be instituled to protect them. He sat down amidst loud cheers.

The High Sheriff having called for a show of hands on the parts of the respective candidates, a majority appeared in favour of Mr. Bramston and Mr. Branfill, who were therefore declared duly elected. A poll was demanded of the part of Mr. Palmer. which was appointed to be taken on Thursday and Friday next.

KENT (WEST).

Maidstone, Monday Night.

As the approaching contest for the western division of this county draws nearer it assumes more and more the appearance of a severe struggle. The exertion of ministerial influence in the neighbourhood of the dockyards is wolly unprecedented and in every other quarter, and by all possible means the friends of the Melbourne-O'Connell candidate Thomas Law Hodges, Esq.) are straining every nerve to re-elect that gentleman. This being the day appointed for the nomination of the candidates, from an early hour in the morning the town began to present a very lively and animated appearance. Carriages were driving about in every direction, the purple and orange colours of the Conservative candidates bedecked the large majority, not merely of the persons but of the houses, in the principal streets; and the committee, room of Sir W. Geary and Sir E. Filmer appeared to be the very focus of attraction. Shortly after half-past nine o'clock the processsion, being marshalled for the purpose of conducting the right hon. baronets to the hustings, proceeded from the Star Inn, whither their friends had collected in large bodies, and paraded the town, presenting a very brilliant and imposing appearance. As the procession passed along almost every window presented a fair collection of Kentish beauties, adorning and adored by the colours which they wore, and waving their little banners with graceful enthusiams, The scene upon Penenden Heath, which is about a mile from the town, and upon which the hustings were erected appeared, if possible, still more animated. The Blues (the Whig party) also came upon the ground in procession. Their attempted splendour was wholly eclipsed by the appearance of their rivals.

At about a quarter-past ten the High Sheriff (Francis Bradley, Esq.). took the chair. and the proceedings of the County Court were then opened by the reading of the precept, and of the Bribery Act.

Sir Perceval Hart Dyke then appeared, and was loudly cheered. He said that was the second time that he had had the honour of proposing to them his hon. friend Sir W. Geary, whom he now introduced to them again to be elected. (Loud cheers.) Sir William Geary had always been ready to attend to the wishes of the constituents, and to forward their interests as far as was in his power. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But those were only secondary requisites. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir William Geary) had been found likewise always recording his votes in favour of that most excellent constitution under which they lived. (Loud cheers, with some interruption) He desired to maintain the equal balance of privileges between the King, Lords, and Commons, (Cheers.) He has been found recording his votes in favour of that most blessed Protestant religion which existed in that country; but not in favour of a party of Irish factious Roman Catholics. (Oh, oh, and groans from the Blues, soon drowned in the Conservative cheers.) Long speeches by no means suited, his (Sir P. Dyke's) habits of life, and therefore he would detain them no longer than to propose Sir W. R. P. Geary as one of their representatives.

Colonel Austen seconded the nomination.

G. W. Norman, Esq. proposed Mr. Hodges and James Jacobson, Esq. seconded the nomination.

Lord Marsham proposed and Mr. Berens seconded the nomination of Sir E. Filmer.

Sir W. Geary then came forward, and was received with several rounds of applause. They had met there upon a great struggle—the Blues against the Purples—with, however, one common end, to return to parliament those who would best represent their political opinions. He had no new principles to explain to them. Since he had entered parliament he had seen no reason to change his political creed. (Loud cheers.) On the occasion of the last election their late lamented Sovereign had called to his councils a man who, however they might differ about his political opinions, possessed undoubted and wonderful talents. He had told them then that he had determined to give that minister a fair trial; but he had told them also that he was an independent man, that he was not pledged to any party, nor linked to the chariot of any political leader. (Cheers.) He had told them that if he were sent as their representative, he would go free and independent, fully at liberty to exercise his own judgment upon all questions that might be submitted to parliament. (Loud cheers.) Acting upon that principle he had supported that minister in those very useful efficient, and practical measures which he at once brought before the House of Commons. Not content with agitating the country with the prospect of such measures, he brought them forward at once, and had he remained in office but a few months longer that question which had ever since continued to produce so much agitation in Ireland would have been brought to a satisfactory settlement. (Loud cheers.) But it had been found convenient for the great leaders opposed to that right hon. gentleman to unite with those whom a short time before they had renounced from the throne as little better than rebels, and to sarifice their principles for the sake of regaining their seat upon the Treasury benches (Cheers.) It had been denied that they had sacrificed their principles, but he need only refer to the measures which were brought forward shortly afterwards as the price which had been paid by a Protestant government to secure the support of O'Conuell and his tail. (Laughter and loud cheers.) He believed that there was no precedent in the history of this country of a Prime Minister daring to bring forward measures at the same time that he was compelled to admit that they would be a " heavy blow and great discouragement" to that Protestantism which it was his duty as a minister to maintain. (Cheers) He had opposed that measure on principle, and he believed that in so doing he represented the opinions of a majority of the freeholders of West Kent. (Cheers, and cries of No· no.. Should they be brought forward again, and should he be in parliament to give his vote, he should do so in the same way. (Cheers and uproar.) He wished to see liberty of conscience allowed to every man; but at the same time he felt bound to support the Protestant Established Church, and their Sovereign, who had declared her intention to do the same. (Cheers.) Upon that principles he had opposed the ministerial scheme for doing away with church rates; and in so doing he was proud to say he had been supported by sixty or seventy petitions from West Kent. (Cheers.) There was only one more question to much he wished to allude—the vote by ballot; and he would tell them his opinion upon that. They supposed that it would protect a man in the exercise of his franchise; now it was merely one of those political clap-traps which were held not to catch their votes. (Cheers, and cries of Oh, oh. Let them look at America, and say whether the ballot was found to answer there. It was not. Shouts from the respective parties of Yes? and No.) One argument that had been used for it in the sister country was, that a man might wear the colours, and throw up his hat for one candidate, and go in afterwards and vote for another. (Oh, oh.) But that was a system, which would not be supported, he was sure, by many gentlemen wearing the blue colours, (Cheers.) It had been said that they who on that occasion would not pledge themselves to support her Majesty's ministers were guilty of disloyalty to her Majesty. (Cheers and confusion; three cheers were then given for the Queen, in which each party joined most lustily.) He new that the present liberal government had taken pretty good care to let their dependants know that it would be reason against them if they did not support their candidate. (Cheers, and Oh, oh.) But he had yet to learn the Queen could be said to give her entire and unbounded confidence to that administration the principal members of which were lately engaged in promoting the return of the Radical candidates for Westminster whose object was to overthrow the best institutions of the country. He had yet to learn that their Sovereign, who had declared her determination to uphold the Established Church, had placed her utmost confidence in those ministers who had brought forward a measure calculated, according to their own admission, to prove " a heavy blow and great discouragement to Protestantism." (Great cheering, and cries of No, no.) They said No, no, but he had it in black and white and If that great confidence existed, why had not her Majesty continued parliament for a few months longer in order to enable the ministers to carry out more of the important measures regarding Canada, where they were carrying on a nice game (laughter), or respecting poor-laws for Ireland, all which were under the consideration of parliament? (Cheers.) But she had appealed to the country, and she had done so with, a wisdom beyond her years. She had appealed to them for their opinion, and he for one looked with confidence to the result. (The hon. baronet concluded amidst tremendous applause, which was succeeded by three cheers, and one cheer more, or the Queen.)

Mr. Hodges next presented himself, and was loudly cheered by his own party. He begged leave to remind them that he never had been a volunteer candidate for the county of Kent. (Hear.) At the time of Mr. Honeywood's illness a great crisis had arrived, aad he came forward in obedience to a requisition, with which he had been honoured; and from that time he had never deserted the principles on which originally he stood. Having been for seven years a public servant of the county, he had neither shut his eyes nor his ears to what was passing in it. He entertained a high respect for all grades of persons professing Christianity, but he could not help remembering that their ancestors had once followed the Pope, and it was through the abuses of the Papal Court—the reading of the Bible here—that they had been prepared for the Reformation: but in Ireland the public mind had not been prepared for it, and something more than religious feeling had induced those who were anxious to introduce it into that country to adopt the steps which they took for that purpose. (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers from the blue party.) What had been done? Why, they had appropriated all the funds of the Romish church, and bestowed them on the clergy of an insignificant portion of the inhabitants When Protestantim had been planted by the sword and watered by the blood (great manifestation of delight amongst the Blues) of the people it could never be expected to bear the good fruits which it had borne here; nor could it do so until Irishmen were put on the same footing with Scotchmen and Englishmen. With regard to poor-laws for Ireland, he believed that that measure would pass next session; but upon that question parliament had done that which he had humbly pressed upon it, viz.—deferred it for one year, in order that full opportunity might be given for consideration and improvement, and that thus it might be rendered more worthy of the acceptance of that people. (Cheers.) With regard to the words attributed to Lord Melbourne, that a certain measure which he proposed " would be a heavy blow and great discouragement to Protestantism, he found that they were delivered at the close of a speech made in 1835, when the noble lord was introducing the Irish Tithe Bill. The words were not to be denied. But it was grossly unfair to select one small portion of a long speech and hang upon that a grave charge. If any one read the whole speech they would easily see what it meant. Why, Protestantism in Ireland and Protestantism in England were almost as different as Protestantism and Popery. (Oh, oh, and cheers.) Mr. O'Connell was most undoubtedly a very able and very powerful man at the present moment; but if ample justice were rendered to Ireland, the secret of his power was gone, and their power for ever consolidated. (Cheers. and cries of " The Rent.") Sir R. Peel had claimed a fair trial at the last election: he now said, " Give the Queen a fair trial." (Oh, oh.) She had chosen her ministers—(No, no)—she had chosen her household (cries of No, no); and it now seemed to him to be the bounden duty of every Englishman to give confirmation to those first impressions of the royal mind; and he was confident that that notion of duty would be responded to in West Kent. (Cheers, and Oh, oh.) He had seen that which led him to think her Majesty would not be disappointed in the return for that division of the county; and something also had been going on in East Kent which would not, he apprehended, be displeasing to her. (Cheers.) There was a re-action in the county; and it arose from the dissatisfaction which prevailed at the effects of the Reform Bill. He had always considered that measure as a means to an end; but the people were now dissatisfied with it, because it had not fed the hungry and clothed the naked. They might depend on it that the mind of England was not going to march backward; although it was true that they were not supported by the great body of the clergy, and he lamented it sincerely: all they had to stand on was the honesty of their principles. But it was said the Treasury had been squandering its money in the elections. Now he would ask them had that never been done before? (Loud cheers and laughter.) He knew very well that in the dock-yards on former elections the officers had canvassed openly against a Whig government. It was not decent conduct under any circumstances; but if it were true then, as it was now, he called upon all who sincerely lamented such practices to join with him in favour of the ballot. With regard to that question, for many years of his life he had been opposed to it, but he had been induced to change his opinion; and who had converted him? Why, Sir W. Geary's father (laughter and cheers) than whom no honester man ever lived, of whose private friendship he was extremely proud. There were many persons and he was one, opposed to universal suffrage; but unless they could secure present constituency in the free exercise of their franchise he would defy any man to put a stop to that question. As to the question of church-rates, he was of opinion that the fabric of the National Church ought to be maintained; and that Church having been reformed was capable of producing the greatest benefits. He was a a member of that Church, and if it were destroyed by popular violence he should consider it a bad sign of the national feeling and taste; at the same time its maintenance should be placed on some other footing, for the legal enforcement of church-rates was a matter of a doubtful nature. (Cheers, nnd No.) With regard to the new Poor-law Bill, that measure had been passed by the Tories in the houses of Lords and Commons, who would brook no delay (Cheers.) He would only add that if he were returned to parliament he would give to a liberal government all fair honourable, and independent support. With that he would make is bow, assuring them that he should be most happy to serve them in the ensuing parliament. Cheers.)

Sir E. Filmer was received with enthusiastic plaudit. He said that he stood before them as a candidate for the honour of representing them in parliament—not relying on any merits of his own, but dragged from his retirement at the request of a great number of highly respectable persons. It had been objected to him that he was too young but they must allow him to state one fact. Mr. Honeywood, when he first addressed the electors of Kent, was his age to a month (cheers) and no objection had been taken to his age. He was opposed to the ballot; he would not subscribe to the cry, " Down with the House of Lords," knowing it to be one of the greatest benefits to the nation. He was decidedly in favour of the Protestant Church as by law established. He was not willing to keep them in the rain, but he should be most happy to answer any questions that were put to him. If they should return him he would be bound by no fetters, but act as an independent representative. (Loud cheers)

A show of hands was then taken, which the High Sheriff declared to be in favour of Mr. Hodges and Sir E. Filmer.

A poll was demanded for Sir W. Geary, which will commence on Thursday.

The meeting then separated.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).

Wakefield, Monday Night, July 31.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of this division of the county took place to-day. At a very early hour the usual symptoms of a county election began to manifest themselves.

Shortly after eleven a'clock the High Sheriff arrived, and the usual formalities having been disposed of,

Sir Francis Wood proposed Lord Morpeth, and Mr. Jonathan Acroyd seconded the nomination.

Sir E. Vavasour proposed Sir George Strickland, and Mr Warburton, of Sheffield, seconded the nomination.

The Hon. Edwin Lascelles then proposed Mr. Wortley, and Mr. John Breek seconded the nomination.

Lord Morpeth then came forward, and was received with loud applause by his friends, and with disapprobation by the Blues. In the course of his address he said, "When my hon. opponent talks in his address of resisting the introduction of the poor-laws into the West Riding——"

Mr. Worthy.—Those words are not in my address, and I should feel sorry to have it supposed that I could use any words which could be construed to the meaning that I wished to promote a violent resistance to the law of the land.

At this moment a most terrific conflict commenced between the two rival parties, the Blues and the Yellows, the former espousing the cause of Mr. Wortley, and the latter that of Lord Morpeth and Sir G. Strickland, which ended in a fearful battle.

DUNDEE.

Friday the nomination of candidates for the representation of Dundee took place in front of the Town-hall.

Mr. E. Baxter, merchant, proposed Sir H. Parnell as a fit and proper person to represent Dundee in parliament.

Mr. A. Symon second the nomination.

Mr. J. H. Anderson proposed Mr. J. Gladstone, and Capt. Crighton seconded the nomination.

Sir H. Parnell then addressed the meeting:—After what my friends who moved and seconded me have stated, I believe it appears unnecessary to say much about myself: and before I proceed to any general subject, I beg to state, that I could not possibly feel more satisfaction than by being opposed by my old and honourable friend Mr. Gladstone, who now stands besides me. We were a great many years in parliament together, and though we happened, some way or other, to vote on opposite sides, yet we were always on the best of terms. I do not know any individual who, through a long period of public and private life, has held a more deserved situation in society than my hon. friend, and I hope you will understand that, in addressing you, and on having occasion to state my sentiments I do not mean to say anything in the slightest degree disrespectful as regards Mr. Gladstone. I come now to the point. The general election which is now going on is not a general election of an ordinary character. On common occasions, a general election takes place when the legal time that parliament has to last has ended, or when the monarch on the throne wishes to collect the sentiments of the people on some important question; but on the present occasion we have a new reign commenced, we have it commenced under new auspices and circumstances, and the real question we have to decide on this occasion is. what shall be the system by which this country should be governed for the next half century? I will only refer to history, where you yourselves find what is the true character and nature of a government founded on the principles of Toryism. This country has been governed during a period of eighty years by kings who certainly, and undoubtedly, adopted principles of Tory politics (cheers), except on few occasions, when the public voice made itself heard. The Whigs had not been in power for any length of time during the period stated; and, if you will look to what has happened within the last forty or fifty years, you will easily form a correct idea of the nature of Tory government. Put it all on this one quetion of the last war, which commenced in 1793, and lasted without interruption for a period of twenty years. That Tory war, the Whigs, in 1793, Fox at their head, did all they could to keep the country out of—letting France alone to settle her diferences. That war cost the country 500,000,000l. The whole expenditure of this country, previous to 1783, was only 12,000,000l., which paid the interest of the debt, the army, the navy, and everything connected with the establishment of government. At this moment, after being greatly reduced, the expenditure of the country amounts to 27,000,000l. a year. These are the fruits of a Tory system of government. It changed the circumstances of the country in regard to taxation from 12,000,000l. a-year to nearly 50,000,000l. We have now got a mornarch on the throne who has adopted the principles which govern the measures of preceding reforms—a young Queen, who, by her declation in the hour of ascending the throne, intimated her intention of going forward with the great measures of reform. (Cheers.) She has confirmed the sincerity of that declaration by appointing Lord Melbourne and his colleagues of the ministry, by selecting persons acquainted wth those principles for her household, and in the answer given to the address she has recorded the principles that governed her opinions and declarations. (Hear.) Though the Queen is young, she is sufficiently advanced in age to be thoroughly acquainted with what public affairs require to do; and therefore, gentlemen I say, that the decision to which she has come on this question is a decision of the great question of how these countries are to be governed. I have not the least doubt that what my hon. friend has said is perfectly true—that if the result of this general election is to return to parliament a majority of Tory members, and establish a Tory government, that Tory govenment would deprive you of the Act of Reform. I do not mean to say that they would bring in a bill to repeal the Reform Act. There is no gentleman who does not know that government, by various ways and expedients, can introduce provisions and regulations to take away the right of franchise from a great portion of the electors, so considerably as to take away all chance of restoring a liberal government. I would also conceive that the result of a Tory government would be properly to adopt all those sorts of measures which might in the end lead us into new wars, new debts, and new taxes. The Melbourne government would support free institutions in Spain and Portugal, and they would give stablility to the mornarchy of France. Now, if the electors of the United Kingdom do what I trust they will do, in electing those who know the wants and the necessities of the country, and decide upon the elections in such a manner as to return to parliament a decided majority of reforming members, then, with the assistance of the majority and the assistance of her Majesty, I have no doubt that the ministers will be able effectually to carry other measures of reform, which they have hitherto failed in carrying. (Great cheering.) Their situation is now entirely different from what it was some months ago. For two years they had difficulties of all sorts to encounter. They have been opposed in such a manner that it is wonderful how they got any measure passed at all. Now that circumstances are changed, and that we are looking forward to be supported by a majority in the new parliament, it is resonable to expect that they will come forward and propose and carry through, not only such measures as they have hitherto attempted, but such further measures as may give satisfaction to all true Reformers. Now, with regard to myself, I offer you my services, as your representative to carry into effect the working of a system of liberal policy. Place confidence in me, and I will give you every aid in my power to carry those reforms into effect. I was returned to parliament in 1806, and, as far as my memory serves me, I can say that I have been generally voting for every measure that had for its object the good of the country (hear), and constantly voted against any measure which was wrong, and which, in most cases, turned out in practice to be wrong. In regard to general political principles, I have not in any degree changed ("hear," from Mr. Symon) since first elected for Dundee, and have in some degree contributed to your welfare, and been useful to the country. You are aware that, having been placed in office, I am, like my friend, Colonel Thompsom, some degree limited in the sphere of action, he as a Republican, I as a Radical, because I have been treated as a Radical, and often considered to go too far. I have then to state what I know from experience, that I enjoy, from holding office, more power and influence to promote measures of improvement and reform than I could do if I were an independent member of parliament out of office. Since I came to Dundee I have had opportunities of meeting bodies of the electors and non-electors, and I have entered into various details, and given explanations which proved satisfactory, and terminated in resolutions in my favour. I may refer you to my meeting with the council of the Political Union, and my speech there, which has been put into a state of circulation, for particulars into which I have not now time to enter. I have mentioned, I say, that I have had an opportunity of giving on exposition of my principles, and I am happy on this occasion not only to meet the electors, but the non-electors, who are constituents of the electors. With regard to myself, there is one great question on which I must most particularly and distinctly state my opinion—I am a decided and sincere friend to the ballot. All the arguments in favour of it are in my opinion good, and all the arguments against it bad. I hope that now, as circumstances are so completely changed, ministers will not be disclined to make it an open question. I am anxious for the repeal of the Septennial Act. In reference to the corn-laws, it is unnecessary to say anything, as it is well known that I am the decided advocate of a repeal of those laws. For several years I have done all that lay in my power to promote an alteration in those laws—being throughly convinced, from all I have seen and read, that the continuation of corn-laws are not for the public good, I acknowledge that twenty-five years ago I was inclined to think that the farmers deserved protection. I acted under the guidance of Mr. Huskisson, who was chairman of the committee appointed on my motion. I acted under his advice, because, considering that I had been only a short time in the House of Commons, I naturally enough thought it right to put myself into his hands; and the report of the committee referred to, as a matter of complaint against me, was fully as much the report of Mr. Huskisson as myself. There is one point more only on which I will touch; and that is the civil list, which you know includes the question of pensions. I have had some communication with ministers on the subject; but I cannot say that I am authorised to state what their intentions are. I have no power whatever to say what they mean to do; but I can say freely (and my information amounts almost to certainty), that the present government are prepared to introduce into the House of Commons the same motion I made in 1830 on the civil list, which, you know, turned the Duke of Wellington from office. They mean to adopt the very words of that motion; and that being the case, I am fully convinced that the whole subject of the civil list, and that of the pensions, will come under a free inquiry, and I doubt not this inquiry will lessen the public expenditure. It will be revised in such a manner as almost to do away with it altogether, and it will be impossible for it again to be revived. Now, I have only once more to put you in mind, that the question you haue to decide in electing your repesentative is what sort of government you wish to be placed under. (A voice.. "A Radical government.") Whether you are to require a Tory government, a government which you have seen has hitherto produced wars, debts, and taxes; and the circumstances of the present time may, with great probability, lead to new wars, new debts, and new taxes; or whether you are to support a Reform government which has supported reform in the House of Commons, and will not cease from improving the institutions of the country. from endeavours to reduce the debt and the expenditure, and, consequently, the taxes, that press on the community to the lowest possible rate. No one but those acquainted with Ireland, as Mr. Symon seemed to be, could anticipate, or form an idea, what a Tory government would bring about there. All that was peaceable and improveable would become, as of old, the scenes of disturbance, and it would be impossible to say where it would end, for the whole country would be thrown into universal confusion, and an increase of the army would be required thus increasing the expenditure of the country. The efforts of the Melbourne government have been completely successful in restoring peace and tranquillity to Ireland and it would be most, unfortunate were that party which would represent a Tory government in Ireland to put an end to all their good measures by the introduction of the cruel and heartless system pursued by them, before in Ireland. (Hear.) The electors ought therefore to unite, and return a member to parliament who would advocate the cause of Ireland and good and cheap government, by which the prosperity of the country would be promoted. (Loud cheering.) I have now finished all I have to say of my public character; but just before I came on the hustings a bill was put into my hands, signed by Mr. William Gladstone, son of Mr. Gladstone (Mr. William Gladstone lifted his hat in token of acknowledgment of the bill,) stating I was absent from the House of Commons, and did not regularly attend the house. I arrived in London on the 7th of January, to be in time for the meeting of parliament, which was to assemble on the 21st of that month. I was immediately attacked with the prevailing epidemic, influenza, and till the Easter Sunday I continued to feel my indisposition. I was ordered by my physician not to expose myself to a relapse, nor did I recover for a long time after. It was weeks—months, before I did completely throw off the disorder, so as to be able to go through the fatigues of the House of Commons. There was no important vote at which I was not present. Even in the month of February, when scarcely able to walk or sit, I sat up in the House of Commons until six o'clock in the morning to vote on the first introduction of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill. I was never away on any great question, let it cost what it might; let me suffer ever so much, I always was there. I attended as well as most members of the house. I am in a different situation from a gentleman who does not hold office. Even when we are in the House of Commons, there is something like an understanding, that those members of the government who are not in the cabinet should not take an active hand in the House of Commons; and we are apt to be found fault with for being too much in the house, and more especially it we speak too much. Now, what good would my attendance do in the House of Commons, when I have simply to sit still and hear long speeches and debates in which I can take no part? If you look back to the time I was in opposition, you will find out that I was as constant as any man in the house; and should it be the for tune of my hon. friend to occupy office, and mine to be in opposition, I shall probably be as constant as I used to be, and I shall annoy the Tory gentlemen as much as when I sat night after night beside Mr. Hume when he was during several years, continually attacking the estimates. I allude to this subject for the purpose of showing you that you may trust me to be again returned to represent you in parliament, when I shall act as I have always acted, and do as much as I possibly can to promote your good in every possible way that it can be promoted. (Cheers and hisses.)

Mr. Gladstone came forward to address the meeting. He regretted that, from indisposition in his family, he had been prevented from arriving in Dundee at so early a period as he at first contemplated. Since he had the honour of being in Dundee he had endeavoured, to the best of his physical powers, to wait on every individual elector; but after every exertion he was able to make, he was sorry to say that his tine was too limited to enable him to call on every individual elector. As the poll was near at hand, he trusted that every gentleman would accept of his apology, and believe that it was not from a want of inclination or disposition, but of power and opportunity, that he was precluded from waiting on them individually, Permit him to say, that from those electors on whom he had waited he had received the greated courtesy and kindness. In obedience to the requisition from a most numerous, respectable, and influential body of the electors, he had come forward as a candidate for the suffrages of the electors at large, He did not come before them in the character of a Whig, a Tory, or a Radical. His anxious desire was to promote and protect the best interests of the country. Though a stranger in Dundee, he had, from his earliest years, been familiar with manufactures, and the last fifty years of his life having been devoted to pursuits similar to their own, he might, therefore, be considered as one of themselves—conversant with the manufactures, the trade, and the shipping of the town.

The Sheriff, in the usual form, called for a show of hands for Sir Henry Parnell, and then for Mr. Gladstone.

Sir Henry had the preponderance in numbers, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Gladstone.

The Sheriff fixed Tuesday) for the polling, from eight o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon.

MORNING NEWSPAPERS.

(From the *Times*.)

The elections are proceeding in the right course. Yesterday in retaliation for the loss of Halifax, Ludlow, and one or two other places, the Conservatives dispossessed the enemy of some towns of great importance, among them Lancaster, Berwick, and Wakefield. In some cause of apparent defeat, moreover, a little time will effectually turn the tables, and by a full exposure before the House of Commons of the systematic fraud, knavery, and outrage which have been resorted to by those hypocrites who first raised the shout of "Purity of election" will infallibly restore many seats now numbered among the acquisitions of ministers to their rightful owners; of these Bristol is one, for which great city Alderman Fripp ought now to be the sitting member. At Bridgenorth the poll was (by *some one of other*) arbitrarily stopped; and, not being resumed as it ought to have been, the electors of the borough in the interest of Mr. Pigott (as there is abundant evidence to prove) were curtailed of a considerable portion of the time...viz. eight clear hours..allowed by law for the delivery and registration of suffrages. This grievance, we inform Mr. Hanbury Tracy, the House of Commons cannot choose but redress. There is the borough of Marylebone, moreover, where we much rejoice to find that Lord Teignmouth's committee have determinded on vindicating, by a petition, the wrongs to which that important section of the metropolis has been subjectsd during the recent struggle. The instances which have there occurred of audacious imposture under every imaginable form by which votes could be fabricated, and the persons of electors *forged*, are enough to astonish the most experienced practitioner in election villainy, and they shall have their reward, as will the vampers-up of Mr. Grote's fictitious majority in the City, where no such return could have been made as was made, had law, or truth, or justice, or common honesty, governed the proceedings of the polling booths, or the consciences of those who called themselves electors.

We present our readers with a return of the gains and losses of the Conservatives, down to five or six o'clock in yesterday's list. When the borough returns manifest a Conservative power thus solid and invincible throughout the whole kingdom, and displaying itself in the most populous and busy towns, as well as among the least important of those which enjoy the elective franchise, the people of England will have been prepared for a still more effective demonstration of the spirit of Conservatism, when *the counties* shall have been brought into play. But as the present is a time for action rather than discussion, we trust that the friends of the constitution in Middlesex will take warning from the numberless knaveries which have been practised by the public enemy during the course of the several metropolitan contests, and that neither from criminal apathy, nor from disgusting sloth, nor from a despicable and unenglish love of trimming in the electors. any more than, on the other hand, from a want of skilful arrangement by Messrs Wood and Pownall, will the country have to complain that a noble cause has not been fairly dealt with. The Middlesex freeholder professing public principle who absents himself from the hustings on the day of nomination ought to have a watch set upon him, lest he also absent himself from the still higher duty of the polling booth, and in no transection of after life ought such an individual to be implicitly trusted.

(From the Morning Post.)

We are disappointed at the result of the metropolitan elections; but, after all, the Conservative party in the House of Commons will be no worse off in this respect than they were before, and so far as a public demonstration goes we have gained even by those unsuccessful contests a great deal. Never, since the Reform Bill was passed, have Conservative candidates been so well supported in the metropolitan districts which that bill created, and at the time that bill was passed neither Radicals nor Conservatives calculated that within five years a Conservative candidate might venture to show his face in these districts at election time. Though it be true, then, that the expectations which were formed some days ago have not been justified by the result, there is no ground for any feeling of despondency in the Conservative mind even with respect to the metropolitan elections. We have not gained what we hoped for, but we have most decidedly gained, by an approach to success which some time ago was not dreamed of.

As to the boasting of the Radical party upon the occasion, we are not in the least surprised at it; nor should we be at any other additional instance of the falsehood upon which the statements of that party are generally based. We must, however, bear in mind that this boasting has nothing but falsehood for its basis, and ought, therefore, to be regarded with cool contempt. In which of the metropolitan districts have the O'Connell slaves gained anything? The only difference between the circumstances attending the present contests and those which have taken place before is, that the Conservative candidates have polled about twice as many votes as they did on former occasions, while the O'Connell candidates have not advanced at all. If the Radicals find any matter for joyful triump in this we commend their ingenuity, and we heartily wish them a speedy increase of such causes of rejoicing.

If it were allowable to indulge in so extravagant and fantastical a supposition as that the Radicals were in the slightest degree affected by a sense of shame, or by any compunctions visitings on the score of gross dishonesty, we should consider them fair subjects of pity, even in the midst of their apparent satisfaction. But a knowledge of facts forbids us to give way to any such romantic notions. At the moment that they prate of liberty they know they are gaining votes by the exercise of the grossest tyranny. Even while they are shouting about independence and freedom of election they know that the most unscrupulous exercise of government influence has been resorted to. They are very well aware that they are prostituting the influence created by the Reform Bill to a grossness of slavery such as no borough-patrons of former times ever thought of exacting—and all this they call triumph of their principles! Heaven defend us from such principles. They are so hardened in vice that they do not feel, and scarcely see, the blackness and baseness of such proceedings; but the flagitious facts are not, therefore, the less real, nor will their "blindness of heart" be the less effective in bringing on that ruin which sooner or later always waits upon depravity.

From the first hour that the metropolitan dirtricts of 10l. a-year voters were proposed the Conservatives well understood the political evil of which such districts would be the source. They clearly foresaw, and emphatically stated, the dangers to the cause of order and settled government which would arise out of such a new constitution. To that constitution they are now bound by the law of the land; and, however adverse it may be to their interests as a party, and, in their opinion, the welfare of the country they will support it, because the evil of disturbing so important an alteration of the constitution is greater than arising from the alteration; but, in estimating the which the late election results ought in reason to have the Conservative mind of the nation, we should not forget what the Conservative anticipations were when metropolitan election districts were constituted. In the progress of the last edition of the Reform Bill through House of Commons Lord Chandos brought forward motion against the creation of these new districts, which he supported in a speech of great good sense, and genuine liberality, Upon that occasion Sir R. Peel remarked that "It must be obvious to all who heard him, that the members returned to sit for those districts would represent a political, rather than a manufacturing or commercial interest, and that political interest, in general, a popular or democratic, interest." The prophetic sagacity of the observation has since been confirmed by the event. On the same occasion Sir George Murray greatly distinguished himself by a most able speech, from which we take the following eloquent extract:..

"He wished to speak with all respect of the 10l. householders in the metropolitan districts, but it was a well known and notorious fact that those persons were of a inferior station in life to 10l. householders in most country towns. Those householders would have an immense influence in the election of members, and therefore he concluded that the members for those districts would be compelled to support the extreme popular opinions which might prevail at a particular moment. He was very far from wishing that public opinion should not have its due influence upon the legislature, but he should like to see that opinion come, like the light, gradually diffusing itself and not coming, as it would if this clause were adopted, with respect to the metropolitan districts, in passion, prejudice, and mist."

How idle, then, are the taunts of our adversaries upon the results of the elections in the metropolitan districts. We knew from the beginning that these places would be the strong-holds of democracy, or—what comes to the same thing—the strong-holds of profligate violence. Thanks to the effects of experience, and the gradually and sure increasing conviction of the baseness of the Whig-Radical government, these districts have turned out much better than was at first expected, and the voice of the intelligent gentry is not quite overborne by the clamour of that class which Mr. Coleridge (in allusion to the very subject which we are now discussing) describes as one which, "in all countries and in all ages, has been, is now, and ever will be, the least patriotic and the least Conservative of any."

We, therefore, deny that there is any, at least ground for Radical triumph or Conservative despondency on account of the metropolitan elections. The candidates who have so nobly and so disinterestedly stood forward as representatives of the Conservative cause upon this occasion are not only sure of that best of all gratifications, the sense of having done well and faithfully under discouraging circumstances, they are not only entitled to the respect and gratitude of every honest friend to the Conservative cause who has witnessed their exertions, but they have the proud testimony in their favour of an amount or support which, but a short time ago, none of their party deemed possible upon such a scene of a political conflict.—*Standard, July* 28.

(From the *Times*.)

The election for Middlesex comes on within forty-eight hours. Those who enjoyed the gratifying spectacle of the nomination yesterday at Brentford. will have already, formed a pretty clear [illegible] of the political feeling which prevails throughout the county, and of the dismal prospects which awaits Mr. Joseph Hume and Co., should that feeling be honestly expressed, by the *free* voice of the electors. The cavalcade which accompanied Messrs. Wood and Pownall to the hustings the friends who received them there, and those who returned with them to town, was composed of hundreds of gentlemen in carriages and on horseback—a fair sample of the class, as to intelligence and station, whose sentiments it would be an honour to the first men in England to speak from the floor of the House of Commons. But miserable was the attendance upon the ungracious and pinching Joseph. Eminently mean and scanty was his muster-roll. Even numbers failed this vulgar arithmetician—failed him to such a degree, that smutty fingers enough could not be found in all the purlieus of Brentford to justify the Sheriff (albeit a Radical, and therefore a homogeneous spirit) in running the risk of a colourable declaration that the "show of hands" was for Hume and Byng. No, instead of the slightest symptom, whether ocular or uproarious, of even rabble popularity on behalf of pinchgut and his poor timeworn dependent, the whole air-built edifice of Hume seemed to be as starved, desolate, and repulsive as his own meagre and inhospitable spirit. The "show," therefore, being manifestly in favour of the Conservative candidates, it was at once declared to be so by the returning officer, and a poll—that is, an appeal *from* the people generally, to whatever strength he could poke out for himself, by fair means or foul—was demanded on behalf of (no longer "Middlesex") Joseph. We did learn, indeed, though without desiring to believe it, that a certain official personage was heard to mutter something tantamount to a wish that "the ballot existed," inasmuch as, in that case, there might have been some hope that the indication of the show of hands would not be confirmed by the poll-books—a curious passage, if authenticated, in the history of a reformed sheriff.

What however, does all this display—glittering we acknowledge—animating and encouraging, nobody can deny—demonstrative of men's inclinations there is no gainsaying—what does it all portend? What does it promise? What *is it worth?* We answer although, it promises much, that without being actively and energetically followed up, it is *worth just nothing*. Nay, the more it undertakes for, the less is its real value, until it becomes a down-right insult to the whole Conservative spirit of the nation, and a positive outrage upon all truth and honesty the support thus tendered—if the pledges thus recorded—if the hopes thus raised in the minds of loyal men, and the fears thus stricken into the heart of the Queen's enemies be not fully and effectually "carried out" (according to their own jargon), and realised, on the part of the Middlesex freeholders, by their strenuous and indefatigable efforts to give Messrs. Wood and Pownall a large majority, and at an early hour of each day's poll to return them for the county by a manisfestation of the public voice so emphatic and so general, as to save us for ever to come from all disturbances from the side of republicanism or irreligion and thus prove, that if Middlesex had not been fortunate enough to show a good example to other counties, she at least has decency enough to follow the good example which a large majority of the most important counties in the kingdom have long since set her.

We cannot conceal from our Conservative fellow-subjects, that the sluggishness and inefficiency which have been so conspicuous throughout the whole course of the metropolitan elections, with the single and admirable exception of Greenwich, have tended seriously to lower the estimation of the Conservative principle, as though it were one the duties prescribed by which could be satisfied at the cheap rate of words and professions, requiring no test of manly sacrifice, or generous self-denial. The vilest of mankind can boast of what they are, disposed to do, and it is one characteristic of the utterly worthless to inspire expectations which they never mean to fulfil. The electors of Westminster and the borough

the metropolitan county on their trial. o discharge their obligations to the people keeping their engagements to Messrs. nall, which engagements have for their Middlesex from the grinding dominion of ss usurper, those electors are guilty of the What some of them will be more severe- ey practise the most evident impolicy a- selfish interests, for let them assure them- t on the cards for the present ministers , with such a parliament as the present arry on the government of the empire for r the ensuing session shall have been o- the thing is flatly and utterly impossible. e beg to ask—where are your trimmers n such a case, are your corrupt or pusilla- of their plighted word? Where are the h they had been told by their deceivers hig-O'Connell "patronage"—of Whig- om?" Where is the stability of Whig- r, which alone could give effect to the in- oters, as the penalty for keeping their ll such things are scattered to the winds ought remains of those bland seductions ings, to either or both of which the nerve- pled among this great constituency had rren seed of conscious and unpaid rasca- at a brief period may, ay, must—make n of the transient tenure by virtue of which cabinet still holds on to office. We tell iddlesex and elsewhere, that those who pt them will not in one case out of an to complete their bargain—that those with official vengeance will, before many ed, be able to realise their threats. We v, as ever, "*honesty is the best policy*," y is of all things the most thriftless.

From the *Morning Herald*.)

g and Radical journals are exceedingly e it believed that Sir George Murray, in his or Westminister, came forward as the mere Sir Frances Burdett, who became, after his last sort of "warming pan" for the gallant officer who have the smallest regard for truth must be there is not the remotest approach to it in sertion as this; and that, from the first to the ancis Burdett had no more to do with Sir George anding for Westminster, or with his failure or e enterprise, than the hon. baronet had to do s or inglorious result of his late colleque, hani's expedition into the regions immorta- greater hero of La Mancha. The endea- t Sir Francis Burdett's late triumphant minster as a preconcerted scheme to ad- e Murray to the same post, is one of the nd preposterous inventions that even Whig- s ever had recourse to. Every one whose carry him back (and whose cannot?) to nce the transaction in ques- Burdett's ly a

ght to find fault wit ght proper to retire: hereas, had Sir George Murray fought under his popu- r wing, neither Mr, Leader nor Col. Evans would, in ll probability, have been now members for Westminster. But let not the Whig-Radicals on that account reverse e truth. They know very well that they owe both their eats in Westminster to the fact of Sir Francis Burdett choosing to retire from the contest crowned with recent ictory.

(*From the Morning Post.*)

The Conservatives of Glasgow have determined to pe- tion the House of Commons against the return of Lord William Bentinck and Mr. Dennistoun, on the grounds of in imidation, of bribery, and of the great number of votes gi- en by unqualified persons. More than 600 persons who had lost the franchise by removal voted, we are told, in favour of the Whig-Radical candidates. It is considered ex- tremely probable that a scrutiny in committee will alter the return, and quite certain that such a scrutiny will be productive of good to the conservative cause in Scot- land, by fixing the principles of qualification, with res- pect to which the sheriffs have, ever since the passing of the Reform Act, been deciding differently in diffe- rent places. The Conservatives of Glasgow by their exertions in the good cause have earned a title to the gra- titude and respect of the friends of the throne, the Church, and the constitution, in every part of Great Britain. The zeal which prompted them to express the early state of Kilmarnock (a measure adopted at the sug- r. Monteith) had an important influence in fate of the Kilmarnock burgh. We hope atives in every other part of Great Britain the example. Men struggling for a common be provided with the most perfect means nication—the most unobstructed channels It is thus that warmth and energy may dered and diffused.

w.—Our readers are perhaps aware that a Hyde Park was contemplated last week, ueen was to be present. Her Majesty had ring on horseback,, and every preparation to secure a safe animal for the royal per- ourne thought he had now got a good ying the Queen's temper and of seeing venture to assume authority over her ngly, the prime minister represented to his opinion it would not be becoming appear at the review except in one of the "Very well," her Majesty is said to ery well, my lord, then be it so. But ember, *no horse, no review*." It was in elbourne remonstrated when he saw his xhibiting the Queen and himself as her xpectedly frustrated. The Queen remain- hough several attempts were made to ty's determination, there has since been no review." We fancy we recognise in this which have come to our knowlege, a resem- the spirit of the Queen and that of the Charlotte, daughter of George the Fourth. may be well directed, and that the Whigs, ness to tyrannise is seldom long in displaying nd their republican and irreligious schemes *Northampton Herald*.

STANDARD.—JULY, 28.

tever else may result from the present election con- e manner in which the ministerial candidates have ed themselves to the people cannot fail to be pro- e of serious and enduring evil.

confess that we were not prepared, though we ought to have been, for the bad spirit evoked, among particular classes, by the candidates who have come forward under the patronage of the Queen's government. The genius of the Thistlewood and Despard conspirators —of the burners of Bristol and Nothingham—has been resuscitated in full malignity by the incendiary harangues of the government candidates. It has already been manifested, on a few occasions, in murder and the destruction of property; but we think less of these outrages which may be the acts of individuals or small knots, than of the savage and exulting tone that we have observed in some of the mobs attending upon the Liberal candidates in and about the metropolis.

We are old enough to remember the days of Watson and Thistlewood; and it appeared to us, last week, as if the organised bands of traitors and robbers, who sixteen or seventeen years ago menaced the peace and security of the metropolis, had emerged once more from their long concealment, to frighten London from its propriety. We are far from condemning, *en masse*, all the assemblies of the popuiace during the week; many of them indeed the great majority, consisted of honest senseless persons, who bawled as loudly, and with as little an understanding of the subject, against the Hanoverians, as their ancestors did against the villains who had robbed them of their eleven days by the reformation of the calendar.

But, besides these, and easily distinguishable from them by the dark malignity of their countenances, by the virulance of their abusive language, and by their ready recurrence to the use of stones and other murderous means of offence, were the successors of the traitor banditti of Spafields. The ministers and their friends who have again brought these public enemies upon the scene, must bear the responsibility of all the consequences; but we warn the public that the consequences will be serious; an effort, and a dangerous one, will be made to effect by force, by such force as shall come recommended by opportunities of plunder that *second reform* of which the *Morning Chronicle* of this day holds out an indirect promise. Disorders in England will be instantly followed by a general rebellion in Ireland. But more upon this subject hereafter.

TRIUMPHANT RE-ACTION.—CITY OF LONDON ELECTIONS IN 1825 AND 1837.

1835.		1837.	
Wood	6418	Wood	6527
Pattison	6050	Crawford	6071
Crawford	5961	Pattison	6070
Grote	5955	Grote	5879
Lyall	4599	Palmer	5873
Ward	4559		
Wilson	4414		

The highest Conservative was 1819 behind the highest, and 1356 behind the lowest, Radical.

The Conservative polled 1274 more votes than in 1835; and was 595 behind the highest, and only 6 behind the lowest. Radical.

The Hon. Miss Adelaide Lister, one of the new maids of honour to her Majesty, is sister-in-law to Lady John Russell, and aunt to the present Lord Ribblesdale.

STANDARD.—AUGUST 1.

O'Connell, irritated by the inconvenisent obstinacy Edward Ruthven, late a member of the "Tail," his particular friends, has addressed a letter rs of Kildare, in which he charges his late friend with perjury and swindling, committ- ong, before the severance of the connecti- , and as long known by Mr. O'Connell mitted. According to his own state- Connell has patiently sat by Mr. Ruthven e of Commons for some months, knowing e what he describes him—has acted with him— d with him—brought him up to assist ministers in all the revolutionary measures of the session—nay, more, has sought to obtain for him an office of trust in the Colonies. and has exercised his influence to collect for such a person a pecuniary subscription among his friends.

We would not convict Mr. Ruthven, or the most suspected human being on the face of the earth, of even the slightest offence, upon the sworn testimony of Mr. D. O'Connell; but Mr. O'Connell's charge, though futile and incredible as regards the friend whom he tries to ruin, according to his usual practice, is fully valid against himself, If he knew Mr. Ruthven to be what he describes him, why did he not move Mr. Ruthven's expulsion from the House of Commons? There are on the Journals of the House multitudes of precedents of expulsion for delinquencies, far less grave and disgraceful than those imputed in the mendicant's letter. But instead of moving for his expulsion, as a man of honour, or an honest man would have done in such a case, supposing Mr. O'Connell's charges to be true as doubtless they are false, the mendicant acted and voted with Mr. Ruthven throughout the whole lesson—smiled as he voted against the Protestant religion and the Church, and winked at all his errors, until he finds him standing between the representation of Kildare and some more obsequious slave. Nay, he tries to buy Mr. Ruthven out of the representation of Kildare; first, by a colonial appointment, and when that fails, by a round sum in cash: finally, when neither the hope of office nor money will remove the obstacle out of the way, he seeks to ruin the gentleman by charges of the most infamous nature. And this man, Mr. O'Connell, is, at this moment, the *de facto* governor of the British empire, and will continue such if the county electors of England fail to do their duty, But they will not fail.

SPAIN.

(From the *Madrid Extraordinary Gazette*, July 18.)

Dispatch read this morning by the Minister of War:—

"The expeditionary army of the rebels, and that of Cabrera, under the orders of the Pretender, forming together twenty battalions and twelve squadrons of cavalry, have been completely beaten, in the neighbourhood of this town, by the 9000 infantry and 600 cavalry I was able to collect last evening; for, as I have already informed your Excellency, I was firmly determined on giving battle to the enemy, wherever I met him, and without considering the inferiority of my force. The battle lasted from eight o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon; and the victory was not an instant doubtful for me the moment I beheld the advantage obtained by a squadron of the 6th Regiment of Light Cavalry who made a most brilliant charge. The troops I have the honour to command have given the world a noble proof of their courage and perseverance in driving the enemy out of the advantageous position he held, forcing his lines, which were more and more formidable as we advanced, and marching and fighting during eighteen hours, exposed to a burning heat and to unimaginable sufferings, without a drop of water to quench their thirst.

"Being occupied in pursuing the enemy and securing provisons for the soldiers, I cannot exactly calculate the probable consequences of this rout, but I may nevertheless affirm that all the projects of the enemy are now baffled or destroyed. The loss of the rebels in ths affair cannot be under 1000 men, including 200 prisners, besides a certain number of deserters. Our troops have suffered a loss of about 400 men, among whom are several generals and officers of distinguished merit. The conduct of our generals, chief officers, and soldiers is beyond all praise, and deserving the national gratitude and the approbation of the Queen. Consequently, and in virtue of the powers vested in me by her Majesty, I recompensed on the field of battle those who most distinguished themselves. The Adjutant General of the Staff, Don Louis Garcia, the bearer of this dispatch, will communicate to your Excellency the particulars which want of time does not allow me to insert in this dispatch, which I pray you to place under eyes of the Queen Regent.

"MARCEELINO ORRA

"Head-quarters of Runel, July 13.

MILITARY INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

The following Second Edition of the *Times* furnishes new proof of the blessings which Lord Palmerston's system of *non*-intervention has conferred upon Portugal:—

By the Calpe steamer, which arrived on Wednesday at Falmouth, we have received letters and papers from Lisbon to the 20th inst. Their contents are important, as they contain an account of a serious revolt in the northern provinces in favour of Dom Pedro's charter.

It appears that it was learnt at Lisbon on the 14th that a battalion of the 4th Cazadores, quartered in villages near Braga, had arrested their officers and proclaimed Don Pedro's constitutution. On receiving this intelligence by telegraph, the government ordered the Military Governor of Oporto to proceed with all his disposable force against the insurgents. In the meantime, it was resolved in a council of ministers to authorise the Civil Governor of Lisbon to arrest ten individuals accused of having tampered with the 1st Regiment of Infantry lately arrived in the capital. It is, however, said that these persons have escaped.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Oporto, July 15, two o'clock p. m., says—"That the Baron de Almargem, the Military Governor of Oporto, with 1400 troops of the line, had proceeded as far as Barca de Tropha, and that they expected to come up with the insurgents, who were at Villa Nova de Familicaon in the course of this night."—*Standard, July* 28.

THE LATE CALAMITOUS PARACHUTE DESCENT.

ADJOURNED INQUEST ON MR' COCKING.

(THIS MORNING.)

This morning, at nine o'clock, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Mr. Robert Cocking was resumed at the Tiger's Head Inn, Lee Green, before Mr. Carttar, the Kent coroner.

The interest excited upon the first inquiry was not in the slightest degree abated, and before the arrival of the Coroner the jury-room was crowded to excess, there being present the magistrates of the districts and a number of highly respectacie inhabitants. The house was also surrounded by a vast number of vehicles which had conveyed persons to the inn who were anxious to be present at the proceedings.

The usual preliminaries being gone through. the following additional evidence was adduced touching the lamentable catastrophe:—

Mr. Frederick Charles Finch, the surgeon, was first examined, Since the last meeting of the jury a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the unfortunate deceased had taken place, the result of which was as follows:—

"On the right side the second, third fourth and fifth ribs were broken near their junction with their cartilages; the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth broken also, near their junction with the vertebræ; the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribes broken at their greatest convexity; on the left side the second, third, fourth, and sixth ribes, broken near their cartilages, and also near their angles. The clavicle on the right side fractured at the juncture of the external with the middle third. The second lumbar vertebæ fractured through its body. The transverse processes of several of the lumba, vertebræ broken. Commutated fracture and seperation of the bones of the pelvis. The right arcle dislocated. The os tragalus and os calcis fractured. The viscera of the head, chest, and abdomen, free from any morbid appearances.

(Signed) "F. C. FINCH."

In consequence of the entire mutilation of the parachute after the fatal descent preventing the jury from forming any idea how the calamity occured, a model of it, made by Mr. Cocking, was brought from Vauxhall Gardens for the inspection of the jury.

Mr. Green was re-examined, during which he fully explained the nature of the parachute, and the management it required after being separated from the balloon. He had examined the body of the deceased very minutely, and had observed a mark round the left wrist as if by a cord; if such was the case, he (Mr. Green) was inclined to think that the cord which was attached to the liberating iron, and which was held by the deceased, broke; the consequence would be, that the unfortunate gentleman would receive so severe a shock as to leave a probability of his having lost all command over the machine,

In answer to questions from the jury, Mr. Green said that at the time of the separation of the parachute from the balloon, the latter received a violent shock.

At the request of the jury, Mr. Finch, the surgeon, examined the wrists of the deceased—there was slight indentation round the left wrist, such as was likely to be produced by a cord.

John Drysdale, servant to Mr. Norman, who first came up with the parachute after it reached the earth, said, that no cords were round the wrists of the deceased when witness first saw him—some cords were laying across the chest.

Mr. Henry Ottley, a scientific gentleman, residing in Colehill-street, Pimlico, said that he had given much of his attention to the construction of parachutes and their operations. Witness had seen the parachute in which Mr. Cocking descended; it was, in witness's opinion, not of sufficient strength, and greatly inefficient for the purpose it was intended.

Mr. Green said that the weight of the parachute exceeded 400 lbs., without the wicker basket; the cord extending from the liberating iron to the basket was sixty-five feet: (The rope in question was here produced, in the state in which it was found after the descent.) On being measured, there was found to be only sixty-one feet,

William Carpenter, one of the gas men in the employ of Mr. Gye, proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens, stated that he was in the parachute with Mr. Cocking, the moment before the ascent; he (Mr. C.) expressed himself quite satisfied with the arrangements made.

By the Coroner.—I cannot say whether the deceased took any ballast up with him.

Mr. Gye said that Mr. Cocking did take up with him a bag of ballast.

Professor Airey, Astronomer Royal to the Greenwich Observatory, was examined—He was at the Observatory on Monday evening, and watched the progress of the ballon; he saw the parachute separate from the balloon, at the time looking through a teleseope; he observed the great oscillation until it reached the earth; witness is confident that the basket did not turn over; if it had the deceased would have been shot out, and descended much more rapidly to the earth than the parachute. Witness was sure the party who was in the parachute was destroyed, and coming to this house as soon as possible, found such to be the case. The construction and principle of the parachute were decidedly bad. (The professor was under examination at twelve o'clock when the reporter left.)—*Standard, July* 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Royal Institution, July 31.

Sir,—Though very unwilling to appear in the public journals or intrude on your kindness, I am induced, by what appeared to me an unnecessary reference to my name in the late inquest, to ask of you the favour of publicatio for the present letter.

I knew Mr. Cocking long ago, was a fellow membe with him of the City Philosophical Society, and heard hi deliver the lecture twenty-three years since referred to by Mr, Gye at the inquest; and the recollection of his companionship, abilities, and kindness at that time, adds greatly to my feelings of sorrow for his melancholy death. I did not know that he thought of putting his parachute to the proof by a descent until I saw his intention announced in the papers, and did not see him or the parachute until the day of the descent. He then asked me at the gardens my opinion of its safety, and I said that as to its capability of retarding his descent it was purely a matter of calculation into which I could not go. He said that he had made both experiments and calculations, and was fully assured the velocity of descent would not be greater than that of a man falling from a height of two feet. I then remarked upon the weakness of the construction, especially of the upper ring, and asked why he had not given it a form better able to resist collapsion? Why it was not assisted by stretchers or bracings, &c.? He gave me the same answer generally that he had given to Mr. Gye, that it was strong enough, and that he objected to more weight above. I made other objections, as for instance, to the opening in the middle of the parachute, the place of the centre of gravity, &c, but finding him perfectly satisfied with his preparations and resolved to ascend (as is fully proved by the evidence on the inquest,) finding also by the care of Mr. Gye that every precaution was taken to enable him to abandon his intention at any moment, I desisted from making further remarks, which might tend to disturb his presence of mind, though they would not have prevented his ascent. I however said not a word to him to advance his going; but, being doubtful and anxious, had expressed myself so to some on the ground, and amongst others to Mr. Green, who asking me whether I would rather be in his or Mr. Cocking's situation, I said in his; and thiswas told to Mr. Cocking in my hearing. With these feelings on my mind I retired in part, and did not speak to Mr. Cocking for the last hour and a half.

Hearing that Mr. Mason was disturbing Mr. Cocking's attention, I did venture to say to the former gentleman, that as Mr. Cocking was resolved to ascend, I thought unwise. Mr. Mason told me that he had made calculations, the result of which was, that the decent would be a very rapid one. I observed that Mr. Cocking had also told me he had made experiments and calculations, the results of which were, that the decent would be slow. Mr. Mason's calculations and objections, as far as I know, had no relation to the strength of the parachute, or to the actnal cause of the failure and sad result.

The opinion by Mr. Green and Mr. Gye (who appear to me to be the best judges under the circumstances) regarding the failure of the parachute makes me glad that I said no more to Mr. Cocking than I did. The retention of the rope attached to the balloon at the moment of separation may have been due to some disturbance of mind through anxiety, thus bringing on the fatal termination; and I am very thankful that I, at least, was not the cause of any such anxiety.

In conclusion, my sincere thanks are due to the Coroner for his kindness and consideration. It is much to be desired, though perhaps not to be expected, that others would more frequently have the same thought.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. FARADAY.

CALCULATIONS OF COCKING'S PARACHUTE.

(From the *Railway Magazine*.)

The unfortunate experiment of Mr. Cock cent on the 24th ult., with the parachute, painful a feeling in the public mind that cused for saying a few words on the subje that Mr. Cocking's apparatus was an inve a cone, 34 feet in diameter at the top, and th bottom, which was open. We are infor ring was a tin tube, about two inches dia lower a wooden hoop; the superfices o strong linen or canvass, and the whole, w which he was, weighed about 150lb. He informed, two cwt of ballast, making, with him of about five cwt, we know not the proportion of the axis of the frustrum to either diameter of the cone; but supposing the parachute a flat circle, which would have been a better form for resistance, of the thirty-four feet diameter, it would expose a resisting area of little better than 900 square feet. With these dimensions the mass would have decended with a velocity of near thirteen miles an hour—three times greater than safety would permit; but from the bad formation of the machine, and the great hole in the middle, the resistance must have been less, and the velocity greater. Could he have rid himself of the two cwt. of ballast, he must have descended more then ten miles an hour—that is, near three times as fast as he ought. In every way it was an ill-contrived, ill-judged experiment; the tube was too weak, and, we are informed, it came unsoldered the day before he went up. To decend with a velocity of five miles an hour, rather too much for perfect safety, requires a resisting area of 1000 square feet for every 100lb.; Cocking's had only 900 for more than five times the weight His distance was nearly sixty feet from Mr. Green, too much for easy communication.

It has been stated that several scientific men had approved of calculations of the safety of Mr. Cocking's parachute, we can hardly believe it; we ourselves, at four o'clock gave our opinion against it to friends who asked us. From the height, 500 feet, stated by Mr. Green, and the time of decent, seventy seconds, or more, observed by Mr. Bishop, we perceive that our computation of the maximum velocity, thirteen miles an hour, would have been very near the truth, had the parachute not have collapsed.—*Standard, August*, 1.

THE COUNTRY.

Abingdon—T. Duffield, Tory. No. opposition.

Arundel.—Lord Fitzalan, Reformer, 176; Lord D. C. Stuart, 105.

Andover.—Sir J. W. Pollen, Tory, Ralph Etwall, Reformer.

Barnstaple.—Chichester, Tory, 387; Hodgson, Reformer, 356; Best, Tory, 348.

Bewdley.—T. E. Winnington, Reformer. No opposition.

Brighton.[4]—Pechell, Reformer 1,033, Dalrymple, Tory, 819; Wigney, Reformer, 801; Faithful Tory Radical, 183.

Bristol.[5]—Bristol, so long saddled, and to a great degree misrepresented, by a couple of Tories, has partially redeemed itself by the return of one Liberal, the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley. Miles, Tory 3,835; Berkeley, Reformer, 3,183; Fripp, 3,159. Two first returned.

Banbury.—Tancred, Reformer, 181; Sawney, 75.

Brecon.—C. M. R. Morgan, Tory, 151; Lloyd, 94.

Bury St. Edmund's.—Fitzroy, Reformer, 289; Jermyn, Tory, 277; Bunbury, 275; Calthorpe, 248.

Bedford.—Polhill, Tory, 467; Stuart, Tory, 419; Crawley, 412.

Bath.—Powerscourt, Tory, 1,118; Bruges, Tory, 1,053; Palmer, Reformer, 970; Roebuck, Reformer, 927. Two first elected.

Birmingham.—Attwood, Reformer, 2,169; Scholefield, Reformer, 2,132; Stapylton, Tory, 1,046.

Beverley.—Hogg, Tory, 362; Fox, Tory, 582; Rennie, 447; Clay, 380.

Bridgnorth.—Whitmore, Tory, 403; Tracy, Reformer, 360; Pigot, 348.

Bridport.—Warburton, Reformer, 283; Jervis, Reformer, 232; Baillie, Tory, 212.

Boston.—J. S. Brownrigg, Tory, Sir, J. Duke, Reformer.

Buckingham.—Fremantle, Tory, 235; Verney, Reformer, 156; Chetwode, 138.

Bodmin.—Vivian, Tory, 200; Spry, Reformer, 130; Ellis, Tory, 98.

Bridgwater.—H. B. Broadwood, Esq., Tory; P. Courtnay, Esq., Tory.

Beaumaris.—Captain F. Paget, Reformer.

Bradford.—Lister, Reformer, 640; Old Busfeild, Reformer, 604; Hardy, Tory, 444; Young Busfeild, Tory, 384.

Bury.—Walker, Reformer, 442; Cobbett, Tory, Radical, 96; Spankie, Tory, 87.

Brecon.—C. Morgan, Tory, majority of 54.

Carmarthen.—D. Morris, Tory, by a majority of 45 over D. Lewis

Cambridge [6]—Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reformer, 644; Professor Pryme, Reformer, 632; Mr. Knight, 554; Mr. Manners Sutton, 545.

Cirencester.—Mr. Cripps and Colonel Masters are returned for this place. The Liberal candidate would not go to the poll.

Chichester.—Lord Arthur Lennox Reformer, 387; J. A. Smith, Reformer, 490; J. M. Cobbett, Tory Radical, 252.

Carlisle.—Howard, Reformer, and Marshall, Reformer.

Cheltenham. [7]—Captain Berkeley, Reformer; Peel, Tory; majority 331.

Canterbury—The Tories made immense exertions by unsparing use of the arts of bribery and intimidation. At three of the booths the sheriff was compelled to adjourn the poll, in consequence of riots, till the following day. The polling terminated with the return of Lord Albert Conyngham and one of the Tory candidates, Bradshaw, Tory, 759; Lord A. Conyngham, Reformer, 754; Gipps, Tory, 750; Villiers, Reformer, 692.

Cardiff.—J. Nicholl, Esq., Tory.

Christchurch.—Sir George Rose has been returned by a majority of eleven. This was only to be expected in this Tory, rotten pocket borough.

Chippenham.—J. Neeld, Tory, G. H. Boldero, Tory.

Calne.—Earl of Shelbourne, Reformer. No opposition.

Coventry [8]—Ellice, Reformer, 1778; Williams, Reformer, 1748; Thomas, Tory, 1511; Hill, Tory, 1393; Bell, Reformer, 43. Two first returned.

Chester.—Lord R. Grosvenor, Reformer, 1,282; Jervis Reformer, 1,106; Ryder, Tory, 361.

Colchester.—Sanderson, Tory, 472; Smyth, Tory, 435; Todd, Reformer, 306.

Cricklade.—Neeld and Goddard returned.

Dartmouth.—Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Seale, Reformer.

Devonport.—Grey and Codrington, without opposition.

Dover.—Rice, Reformer, 854; Reid, Tory, 829; Fector, Tory, 742. The result of this election is the gain of a Liberal vote, by the return of the Reform candidate in the place of the late Tory member, Mr. Fector.

Droitwich.—J. S. Pakington, Tory. No opposition.

Dorchester.—Hon. H. A. Cooper, Tory, R. Williams, jun., Tory.

Devizes.—T. H. S. B. Estcourt, Tory, Capt. J. W Dundas, Reformer.

Dudley.—Hawkes, Tory. Majority 98.

Derby.—Strutt, Reformer, 811; Ponsonby, Reformer, 779; Curzon, 589; Colville, 434.

Durham (City).—Trevor, Tory, 466; Harland, Reformer, 373; Gringer, Reformer, 371.

Evesham.—Bowles. Tory, 168; Borthwick, Tory, 166; Hill 156.

East Retford.—Mason, 458; Duncombe, 424; G. H. Vernon, 435.

Edinburgh.—The electors of Edinburgh met in the Waterloo room on Monday and were addressed by Sir John Campbell and Mr. Abercrombie. Sir John Campbell, alluding to the proceedings of the last session, observed: "My right honourable colleague the late Speaker] no doubt, was a good deal puzzled in his first address to our new Queen—to tell her Majesty how he had been employed during the session. I certainly pitied him, and he was obliged to have recourse to two measures which I myself was instrumental in carrying—one a bill for the execution of wills, and the other a still more important one, and worthy of all acceptation and all credit, viz. the improvements of the criminal law—the mitigation of capital punishment in England. But whose fault was it that more measures of greater importance were not carried? I must say that it was the fault of a party who systematically oppose the passage of bills through the House of Commons; and still more in another place, with the view of bringing the House of Commons and the government into discredit.

Eye.—Lieut. General Sir E. Kerrison, Tory.

Frome.—Sheppard, Tory, 125; Boyle, Reformer. 120.

Gloucester [9]—Hope and Phillpotts, Tories, returned. Hope, 727: Phillpotts, 710; Captain Berkeley, 630.

Great Grimsby.—E. Heneage, Esq., Reformer No opposition.

Guildford.—C. B. Wall, Tory. J. Y. Scarlett, Tory.

Grantham.—Welby, Tory, 328; Tollemache, Tory, 308; Turner, 201. Two first elected.

Hadding.—R. Stewart. Majority 33.

Hastings.—Holland, Reformer, 383; Plant, Tory, 408; Briscoe, 312. Mr. Holland polled 150 plumpers, while his opponents together could not poll half the number.

High Wycombe.—Hon. R. Smith, Reformer, G. H. Dashwood, Esq., Reformer.

Hereford.—Clive, Reformer, 444; Birr, Tory, 433; Two first returned

[illegible] A. Ellice, Reformer, 75; Right [illegible] Tory, 75; C. T. T. Tower, 74; F. R. [illegible] rst returned.

[illegible] Reformer, 147? Broadwood. 145.

[illegible] Reformer. 378; Currie, 297;

Scourfield, T[illegible]

Huddersfi[illegible]

Tory, 254.

Huntingdo[illegible]

Tory.

Halifax.—Protheroe, Reformer, 497; Wood, Reformer, 486; Wortley, Tory, 306.

Hythe. The Liberals again victorious. Lord Melgund, Reformer, 254; Captain Beresford, Tory, 144; majority 110.

Ipswich.—Gibson, Tory, 600; Tuffnell, Reformer, 597; Wason, Reformer, 596; Kelly, Tory, 589. The above is said to be correct.

Kendal.—G. W. Wood, Reformer.

Kidderminister.—Godson, 198; Bagshaw, 157. First elected.

Knaresborough.—Rich, Reformer, 171; Langeule, Reformer, 123; Lavon, Tory, 117. The Reformers gain two in this place.

Launceston.—Hardinge, Tory. No opposition.

Lymington.—Machinnon, Tory, 138; Stewart Tory, 61; Gregson, 97.

Lewes.—Sir C. Blunt, Reformer, 413; Mr. Fitzroy, Tory, 400 Mr. Brann, Reformer, 308; Captain Lyon, Tory, 341. The two first are elected.

Leicester.—Duckworth and Easthope. 1,812; Goulburn and Gladstone, 1,437. Two Liberals returned.

Lichfield.—Sir G. Anson, Reformer, Lord A. Paget Reformer.

Leith.—J. A. Murray, Reformer, returned.

Leeds.—Baines, Reformer, 2,021; Molesworth, Reformer, 1,873; Beckett, Tory, 1,764.

Lincoln. [10]—Sibthorp, Tory, 514; Bulwer, Reformer 434? Ellis, 392; Churchill. 340 Two first elected.

Lynn.—Bentinck, Reformer, 464; Canning, Tory, 372; Keppel, 366.

Lancaster.—T. Greene and G. Marston, Tories, elected.

Liverpool.—Sandon, Tory, 4,786; Cresswell, Tory, 4,652; Ewart, Radical, 4,381; Elphinstone, Radical, 4,206.

Liskeard.—Buller, Reformer, 113; Lekewich, 95.

Lyme.—W. Pinney, Esq. Reformer.

Maidstone. (11.—Lewis Tory, 982, D'Israeil; Tory, 608; Thompson, Reformer, 529: Perry 25. Two first returned. The latter gentleman was proposed about an hour before the close of the poll.

Manchester.—The nomination for this borough took place on Wednesday. The polling was appointed for Thursday. The candidates are Messrs. P. Thompson and Mark Philips, Reformers; W. E. Gladstone, Tory.

Marlborough.—Lord Ernest Bruce, Tory, H. B. Baring, Esq., Tory.

Marlow.—T. Peers Williams, Tory, Sir W. Z. Clayton, Bart., Raformer. No opposition.

Maldon.—Dick, Tory, 420; Round, Tory, 407; Lennard, Reformer 395.

Merthyr Tydvell. - Guest, Reformer, 195; Bruce, Tory 99

Middlesex.—In the course of the proceedings at the meeting in Hackney some day ssince, the Learned Dr. Pye Smith, made the following striking allusion to the relative claims of Mr Pownall and Mr. Hume, as candidates for the representation of Middlesex:—"Mr. Pownall is a candidate for the representation of this metropolitan county., I respect him, said the doctor, 'as a good and pious man, but I think him out of his element in aspiring to be a British legislator. (Hear, hear.) In my view he is utterly unfit to occupy such a station, notwithstanding his conscientious and upright character. Why do I say this? Because Mr. Pownall is notoriously and avowedly devoted to a party which arrogates to itself the style of Conservatives? but which I am compelled, by all that I can understand concerning the tendencies of theoretic principles, and all that I have been able to learn by reading and observation, to regard as *Conservative indeed of evil*, but obstructive and destructive of good to a wide extent. (Cheers.) I oppose not the man, but his principles. (Hear, hear.) If, by aid, and that of other worthy, but, as I am most deeply convinced; most ill-reasoning and mis-judging men, that party were to regain the powers of the state, it would be no consolation to me, when I saw injustice rampant, intolerance and exclusion poisoning the land, Great Britain weakened, and Ireland in rebellion—it would be no consolation to me to reflect that sincere and pious men had been the tools to effect this ruin. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, suppose that I see a man whom I have the plaid of apprehenbing to fall short of what I deem important views in religion, but a man of honourable character, in domestic life examplary, a firm supporter of the rights of conscience—*the great Protestant principle that a man must judge for himself in matters of religion*—who, during a long course of life, has shown himself the friend of civil and religious freedom, and of justice and economy in the administration of affairs; and such a man is willing to make the great sacrifices of his personal ease and enjoyment in order to serve my country; I feel myself obliged, upon every ground of reason and religion, to do all that I can, by fair and candid argument, to promote his return to Parliament. Such a man I believe Mr Hume to be. He has, I fear, at different times given utterance to rash and very painful expressions, the [illegible] effect of which has been aggravated by their being unhappy misunderstood and misreported; but I have no doubt that if he had been the advocate of David Hume's Tory politics, he might have adopted the infidel principles of that writer, and yet he would not have been upheld incessantly and unsparingly to the disapprobation of the public. Yea, that his very revilers would have been ingenious enough to spread over him some broad shield of apology.'"

Monmouth (Borough).. R. J. Blewitt, Esq. Reformer, 1,441; J. Bailey, Esq., Tory, 386, Majority, for Blewitt, 55. A desperate struggle; the Tories, exhausted all their powers to no effect, and the independence of the borough is lastingly secured.

Northampton. Smith, Reformer, 1,098; Gurrie, Reformer, 1,036 Ross. 924.

Nottingham. Ferguson, 1,642; Hobhouse, 1,641; Twiss, 1,148; Plowden 1,149.

Norwich. Different report of Polls at the close Douro's Committee: Marquis of Douro, Tory, 1,862; Hon. R. Scarlett, Tory 1,864; B. Smith, 1,231; W. M. Nurse, 1,822. Smith's Committee: Marquis of Douro, 1,850; Hon. R. Scarlett, 1,859; B. Smith, 1,846; W. M. Nurse, 1844

Newark.—Mr. Serg. Wilde, Reformer, W. E. Gladstone, Tory.

Newcastle, Staffordshire—W. H. Miller, Tory, 639; S. de Horsey, Tory, 635 R. Badnall, 292. Town first elected.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The election for this borough has terminated in the return of the two old members, Messrs Ord and Hodgson Hinde. One Tory more than there ought to be has thus slipped into the representation in the person of Mr. Hinde, but the circumstances clearly shew what a small degree of preparation on the part of the Liberal party would have enabled them to return both members. Up to the last period the Reform party had been expecting the appearance of Mr. Wharton Burdon to oppose Mr. Hinde; but he declined to stand on the Saturday preceeding the election. On Sunday, Dr Beaumont, whose imprisonment in France, under the government of Louis Phillipe, gave celebrity to his name, arrived in the town on the invitation of the Radical Reformers, and on Monday morning addressed the [illegible] as a candidate. He had [illegible] Hodgson Hinde. The object was [illegible] to enlarge the field of their choice, by proposing to [illegible] tors another candidate, who, if elected, [illegible] ld do honour to the representation. The candidate he should propose was by birth a gentleman, by education a scholar, and by habits a complete man of business. With respect to his political opinions he had had many opportunities of expressing them to his fellow-townsmen. He begged to propose Charles John Bigge, Esq., as a fit and proper person to receive the vote of the electors [applause] Mr. Bigge made an excellent speech, in the course of which he assured the meeting *that a few hours ago he had no idea that he should have to appear before them in any other character than as the supporter and representatives of his friend* Mr. Ord.—On Tuesday the polling commenced, and closed as follows:—Mr. Ord, 1,392: Mr. J. H. Hinde, 1,699; Mr. Bigge, 1187: Captain Cnulson, 1,126; Mr. Beaumont, 290. The *Times Mercury* justly remarks—"That this result must convince the public that if Mr. Bigge had been in the field but a few days before, the election would have terminated in the triumphant return of two Liberal candidates. His station on the poll has given universal satisfaction. It is the death blow to all future attempts at Tory domination."

Norwich.—Scarlett Tory, 1865; Douro, Tory, 1,853; Smith, 1843; Mounford Nurse, 1831. As declared by the sheriff.

Newport (Isle of Wight)—Hawkins, Reformer, 264, Blake, Reformer, 265; Martin, Tory, 244; Hamilton tory, 243.

Northallerton.—W. B. Wrighton, Reformer.

Oxford.—(City of).—Maclean, Tory, 1,342; Erle, Reformer, 1,242; Hughes, Tory, 903.

Pembroke (Borough).—Colonel H. O Owen.

Poole.—Ponsonby, Reformer, 272; Phillips, Reformer, 257; Willoughby, 238; Walsh 218. Two first returned.

Poole. Mr. G. Ponsonby and Mr. Phillips, the two Reformers, have been returned for this borough.

Pontefract.—Milnes, Tory, 507; Stanley, Reformer, 403; Sir E. C. Smith, Reformer, 123; Gompertz, Tory, 0 The representation of this borough, therefore, remains as before.

Preston.—Fleetwood, Reformer, 2,700; Parker, Tory, 1,802; Crawfurd, Reformer, 1,554

Peterborough.—Heron, Reformer, 286; Fazakerly, Reformer, 309; Surtees, Tory, 232.

Portsmouth.—The cause of Reform has again triumphed in this borough by the return of the gentlemen who represented it in the last Parliament. The following is the state of the poll:—Carter, Reformer, 641; Baring, Reformer, 642; Cockburn, 522; Fitzharris, 442.

Reading.—Talfourd, Reformer, 468; Palmer, Reformer, 457; Russell, Tory, 448. Two first elected.

Richmond (Yorkshire)—Hon. T. Dundas, Reformer; A. Speirs, Esq., Reformer.

Rochdale.—Fenton, Reformer, 374; Ramsay, Tory, 349. Majority for Fenton, 27.

Rochester.—Bernal, Reformer, 489; Hobhouse, Reformer, 473; Doughlas, 442; Best, 445.

Rye.—T. G. Monypenny, Radical Tory, returned. T. Farncomb, Radical, resigned.

Salisbury.—W. Bird Brodie, Reformer, Wadham Wyndham Tory.

Sandwich.—In addition to the old member another Liberal returned—namely, Sir J. Carnac, in the place of the devoted friend and admirer of Don Carlos and his Hanoverian Majesty, Mr. Grove Price. The poll was—Sir T. Troubridge, Reformer, 412; Sir J. Carnac, Reformer, 399; Grove Price, Tory, 371; Bridges, Tory, 335.

Shaftesbury.—Poulter, Reformer, 224; Mathew, Tory, 219. First returned.

Sheffield.—Parker, Reformer, 1,781; Ward, Reformer, 1,632; Thornely, 582.

Swansea.—J. H. Vivian, Reformer.

Stafford.—Chetwynd, Reformer, 565; Farrand, Tory, 504; Baring, Tory, 484; Blount, Reformer, 340.

St. Alban's.—Hon. E. Grimston, Tory, 360; Muskett Reformer, 349; B. Bond Cabbell, Tory, 220.

Sudbury.—Barnes Reformer, 372; Hamilton, Reformer, 342; Smith, Tory, 151; Turton, Tory, 19.

Salford. [12]—State of the poll as reported at the final close by one committ:—Brotherton, Reformer, 890; Garnett, Tory, 889. Mr. Garnett's party, however, claim the majority also. A riot took place in the morning but ceased before the arrival of the military, who were called.

Stamford.—Colonel T. Chaplin, Tory, 291 [illegible] of Granby, Tory, 200; Lord Langford, 1.

Stroud.—Lord John Russell, Reformer. [illegible] Scrope, Reformer, 698; Mr. Serjeant Ad[illegible]

Tavistock.—Lord Russell, Reformer. [illegible] former. No opposition.

Tewkesbury.—Dowdeswell, Tory, 219; [illegible] former, 192; Pell, 169. Two 1st elected.

Thetford.—Right Hon. Earl of Euston, Tory, Hon. F. Baring, Reformer.

Taunton.—Labouchere. Reformer, 469, Bainbridge Reformer, 422; Lee, 409.

Tamworth. [13]—Captain Townsend resigned; consequently the two Tory candidates, Sir R. Peel and Captain A'Court, were returned.

Truro.—Turner, Reformer, 893; Vivian, Tory, 254, Tooke, 226.

Totnes.—Seymour, Reformer, 192; Parrott, Reformer, 159; Adams, 121.

Tynemouth.—Young, Tory, 259; Grey, Reformer, 242. First returned.

Wakefield... Lascelles, Tory, 307; Gaskell, Reformer, 281.

Weymouth... Villiers, Tory, 291; Hope, Tory, 268; Buxton, Reformer, 211; Stephen, Reformer, 158.

Whitehaven... M. Attwood, Esq., Tory.

Whitby. A. Chapman, Esq.

Windsor. The poll has terminated in favour of the Reform candidates, in bite of the votes of the old court party here, who with servants of the queen Dowager, voted for the Tories. Ramsbottom, Reformer, 326; Gordon, Reformer, 292; De Beauvoir, Tory Radical, 181; Bulkeley, Tory, 139.

Wells, Somerset.—W. G. Hayter, R. Blackmere. No opposition.

Wilton—Edward Baker, Tory.

Warwick.—Collins, Reformer, 408; Douglas, Tory, 468; King, 439. Two first returned.

Westbury.—Briscoe, Reformer, 498; Lopes, Tory, 96.

Woodstock.—Peyton, Tory, 126; Churchill, Reformer, 117. The first returned.

Wolverhampton.—Villiers, Reformer, 1,667; Thornely Tory, 1,052; Benbow, 105; Burton, 613. Two first elected.

Winchester.—J. B. East, Tory, 259; Mildmay, Reformer, 242; Escottt, 213.

Walsall.—Finch, Reformer, 516; Farster, Tory, 296.

Worcester.—On Saturday the election for this city took place, when Mr. G. Robinson, one of the late members, was proposed by Mr. Hood, and seconded by Mr. Lingham. Mr. Bailey was proposed by Mr. J. Williams. The Mayor of the city, C. H. Hebb, Esq. proposed Colonel [illegible] Sheriff refused to recognise this nomination, and observed that it was too late, as the return had already been made. Mr. Stevenson, upon this, signified to the Sheriff, that, as an elector, he protested against the return. The two members then addressed the assembly, and returned thanks for the honour conferred on them.

Yarmouth.—Rumbold, Reformer, 689; Willshire, Reformer, 779; Biring, Tory, 597; Gambler, Tory, 684.

York.—Lowther, Tory, 1,467; Dundas, Reformer, 1,292; Atchelby, 1,125.—*Examiner, July*, 30.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR-OFFICE. July 25.

16th Light Dras.—Capt. L. Fyler. from the 77th, to be Captain, vice Devrill, who exchanges, Coldstream Foot Guards—Serjt. Mjor T. Lea, to be Quarter Master, vice T. Dwelly, who res. on half pay. Scots Fusileer Guards—F. C. A. Stephenson, Esq., Page of Honour to the Queen, to be Ensign and Lieut. without pur. 12th Foot—Lieut. H. Darley to be Captain, by pur., vice Senior, who rets; Ens. F. G. Hamley, to be Lieutenant, by pur., vice Darley; Ens. F. G. Tidy. from the 13th [illegible] vice Hamley, 13th Foot—Gentleman C[illegible] from the Royal Military College, to be [illegible] vice Tidy appointed to the 12th Foot.—[illegible] C. Philips, from the 1st West India Reg[illegible] ter-master, vice Walsh, dec. 45th Foot [illegible] celles to be Captain, without pur.; vice [illegible] Foot—Serjt.-Major—Sinnott to be Adju[illegible] of Ensign, vice Kaye, dec. 76th Foot—[illegible] rill, from the 16th Light Drags., to be [illegible] who exchanges, 84th Foot—J. Considine [illegible] sign, without pur., vice, T. Cassan, [illegible] Foot—Ensign A. W. Reed, to be Li[illegible] Dent, who retires; Ensign I. Cassan, f[illegible] Lieut., without pur., vice O'Leary. [illegible] Gent,, to be Ensign, by pur., vice Ree[illegible] Regiment—E. A. O'Doneghue, Gent., to [illegible] out pur., vice Philips, appointed to the 40[illegible]

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, [illegible]

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut.-C[illegible] be Colonel, vice Smith, dec.; Capt. [illegible] Col, W. B. Dundas to be Lieut.-Col., v[illegible] Captain A. O. W. Schalch to be Captai[illegible] first Lieut. W. Y. Fenwick to be Seco[illegible] Schalch, Second Lieut. J. Harvey to be [illegible] Fenwick.

Commissions by the Lord Lieutenant of [illegible] of the county of York—South Western [illegible] manry Cavalry—H. G. Greaves, Gent., t[illegible] Jackson, prom. Yorkshire Hussar Regi[illegible] Cavalry—B. R. Lawley, gent., to be Corn[illegible]

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APP[illegible]

Captain—P. Rye, to the out-pension of [illegible] tal, vice Barclay, deceased. Commanders [illegible] Rhadamanthus; T. Bevis (additional,) t[illegible] for the Gleaner; J. Cawley, to the out-pe[illegible] Hospital, vice Dutton, deceased. Lieut[illegible] the Hyacinth; C. Starmer, to the Rhad[illegible] can, to the Redwing, for the Zephyr; E. [illegible] for the Otter; G. Bott, to the Donegal [illegible] the out pension of Greenwich Hospital, [illegible] ceased. Master—G. Wright, to the Rha[illegible] geon—J. Carmichael, to the Hyacinth; Dr[illegible] the Donegal; Ovans, to the Wellesley. [illegible] milton, to the Rhadomanthus. Mate—J. [illegible] of the Champion, to the William and Mar[illegible] Masters—G. Andrew, to the Redwing. [illegible] R. Dean, to ditto, for the Dotterel;—M[illegible] charge of the buoy boat, vice Andrews; [illegible] to the Partridge, vice Harvey, superseded [illegible] the Pike, reinstated in her Majesty's servi[illegible] to the Blazer. Assistant-Surgeon—W. [illegible] Hyacinth. Clerk—H. Snoswell (additional [illegible] Acting Masters—C. Airey, to the Hyacint[illegible] to the Zephyr, for the Cuckoo; J. P. Moor[illegible] Sprightly; J. Grey, to ditto, for the Do[illegible] Assistant—J. A. Wilder, to the Messenge[illegible] —M. Thompson, to the Wellesley.

LONDON NEW PRICE CURRE[illegible]

FRIDAY, JULY 28.

SUGAR.—The importers of British plantation co[illegible] fully previous prices has again occasioned a dull [illegible] criptions, both the grocers and refiners having pu[illegible] ingly, but, owing to the firmness of holders, they h[illegible] ed to pay fully former rates; providing a redu[illegible] prices of 6d to 1s had been submitted to, it woul[illegible] business both for the scale and pan; 146 hhds Bar[illegible] went heavily at a decline on the previous sale of [illegible] at 61s to 64s for good mid and [illegible] Demerara and Tob[illegible] at 54s, mid[illegible] 59s 6d[illegible]

MARITIUS.—The buyers have purchased sparingly of all descrip[illegible] tions, but the importers continue firm in their demands, and hav[illegible] refused to sell excepting at previous rates: of 5521 bags offered a[illegible] public sale not above half were disposed of at prices fully equal to [illegible] those of the former sale; good to fine yellow went at 58s to 61s, ord[illegible] 52s 6d to 54s, mid 55s 6d to 57s 6d, ord brown 46s to 49s, fine 52s 6d[illegible] since the sale some of the bought in lots have been taken at the [illegible] buying prices; the arrivals since our last have been 12,200 bags: no[illegible] public sale is at present announced for next week; the stock continues [illegible] to exceed that of last year.

EAST INDIA.—The grocers have purchased sparingly of Be[illegible] admissible at the 24s duty, but the importers have been firm [illegible] demands, and in the prices there, has been no alteration; [illegible] duty paid have been offered at auction, only a small part o[illegible] found buyers, mid and good white at 64s to 66s, damps 62s 6[illegible] 6d, wet 58s to 59 6d; since the sales several piles which we[illegible] in have been sold at the buying in prices the demands from [illegible] pers for those subject to the high rate of duty has been mode[illegible] the supply at market being short, fully former rates have been [illegible] This afternoon prices of Bengal unaltered; the demaud is sti[illegible] ate; at auction 530 bags duty paid went at 62s 6d to 64s 6d[illegible] good white, fine 66s, damps 62s 6d to 64s 6d, washed 52s to [illegible] Manilla and Siam nothing doing

FOREIGN.—The best yellow descriptions of Havannah h[illegible] in good demand, and former rates have peen fully suppor[illegible] made privately at 29s; the ord qualities have met with a [illegible] and previous prices have not been maintained; 722 boxes h[illegible] offered at auction, which were principally taken in at 25s 6[illegible] mid rather soft, a few lots went at 1s decline, and sold at 2[illegible] 26s for similar quality and 23s to 24s 6d for damps; brown [illegible] dull of sale; the disposition to purchase white descriptions, [illegible] unabated, and two cargoes afloat have been sold at 52s, d[illegible] at St. Petersburgh; White Brazils are wanted, the supply [illegible] and indifferent; the transactions in brown and yellow qualities hav[illegible] been limited, holders will not give way in price; for [illegible] chases 95 fresh Bahia and 365 boxes damaged Havannah [illegible] for Tuesday, and 304 boxes white and 807 boxes yello[illegible] for Thursday next.

MOLASSES.—West India have been in brisk dem[illegible] prices, and all the parcels offering have been readily [illegible] 28s to 30s for mild and good.

COFFEE.—The demand for the o[illegible] of tion has become moderate, but [illegible] be demand, and the limited business [illegible] ous rates: the [illegible] but the [illegible] sa[illegible] au[illegible] cle[illegible] fine[illegible] 71s [illegible] to 12[illegible]

[illegible] of 3000 bags is offering at 38s for first quality, a[illegible] buyers; for public sale on Tuesday 462 bags dama[illegible] for Thursday 4000 bags Brazil are advertised. [illegible] only public sale of British plantation was that 5[illegible] nearly all unclean, which sold at 68s to 82s for low [illegible] mid clean 96s 6d, being former prices. In East In[illegible] tle doing privately.

The Hon. Captain George Liddell, late o[illegible] leers, fourth son of Lord Ravensworth, and [illegible] Countess of Mulgrave, has been appointed ba[illegible] at Blackburn, Lancashire.

The Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte lef[illegible] Hotel on Saturday afternoon for Richmond. [illegible] to take up his residence in that neighbourhood in [illegible] the beautiful villas on the Thames belonging to a r[illegible] man, untill he obtains a passport to go and visit hi[illegible] ing mother (the ex-Queen of Holland), in Switzerlan[illegible] which purpose he has made an application to a fo[illegible] power through its Ambassador at the English Cou[illegible] *Standard, August* 1.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJE[illegible]

THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

TUESDAY, 21 NOVEMBER, 1837.

The H. E. I. Co's. Steamer *Atalanta*, Capt. R. Lowe, was signalled from the Light House early this morning but did not come to anchor until about 2 p. m. The *Atalanta* left Suez the 1st inst. Judda the 6th and Mocha the 10th. The following is a list of the passengers.

...nnerman, Esq· M. C. S. Major Robertson, ...Army, Capt. Apthorp, Madras Army Lieut. ...o. do. J. Lancasters, Esq. Lieut E· W. Rickards ...rmy, Lieut. P. L. Rickards Do. do Mr. Lemp

...ent has undergone two or three prorogations ...rogued to the 20th Oct. and has been subse- ...rorogued to the 15th Nov.

...can say at present (considering the late hour at ... received our papers) on the subject of the E- ... that they have indisputably ended to the advan- ...e Conservatives although the Whig-Liberals ...ve fear boast of a small majority. This cannot

...et discovered among the mass of papers ...hich we have received, anything on the ... of New peers or any publication of a ... of Peers appears to be postponed un- ...f Her Majesty, although we have no ... what period that ceremony is likely

...e issued on the 18th of August by ...ice London, the postage of overland ...eyed by H. M. Mediterrnean packets ... 2s 6d for single letters and 5s double. ...nrough France will be liable to a charge ...e letter, and 2s. for double in addition to ... Alexandria.

...rranean and East India Letters are to be ... Gibraltar by a Steamer every week and ... by a Government steamer every fortnight. ... India and Egypt will be forwarded from ...eamer on the arrival at that Island of the ...England on the first Saturday in every month.

...leath of Earl Cardigan Lord Brudenell now ...g the 11th Light Dragoons succeeds to that

...leasant misunderstanding seems to prevail at ... as to a Coal Depôt, Mr. Waghorn applied ... for permission to erect a Magazine for sto- ... which were to be provided for the Steamers ...he late arrangements. The Pasha we are ...eived the proposal with a very good grace but ...ly that his own Architect should erect it, ... of affairs Col. Campbell the British Consul ...ria thought it was his province to to interfere ...waited upon his Highness and informed him ...een's government or the East India Com- ... not be responsible for any expences of the ...dertaking. We shall have to refer to this ...n.

... election. Final state of the poll Byng 4,796 ...1682 Hume 4380 Pownall 4273.

... of England has lowered it's rate of discount ... and money was said to be plentiful.

...sh Flag has suffered another insult at the ...Russians, a second ...sel having been de- ...ched in ... Sea. ...es have ... perienced in the ...es on t... July and at St. ... I. Isla... 2d of August, ... alone 37 vessels ha... been totally wreck- ...ost and half the houses blown down.

...l packet stated to be via the Red Sea reach- ... the 18th Sept carrying letters to the 21st ...ust have been the packet taken by the Emily ...h Gulph from hence on the 25th of June.

...sley 74.—Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland, ...ortsmouth for India on the 28th September.

... Musgrave is the new Bishop of Hereford.

... who had been ousted from Middlesex has ... for Kilkenny. His new connection will be ...derable advantage to this gentleman as it will ...re in connection with the Arch-Agitator.

... Sugden is to be proposed as Speaker in op- ...r. Abercrombie.

... H. Churchill is Gazetted as Quarter Master ...e Queen's Troops serving in India.

...hurst is married to Georgiana, daughter of ...nith Esquire.

... been received from Canada to the 28th ... the unpleasant intelligence that the Go- ... province had been compelled to dis- ...e in consequence of the factious con- ... Papineau and of the democratic party ...ete stop to the public business.

...n appointed by the King of Hanover to ...tution has decided against the funda- ...intended by him.

... St. Albans has left £10,000 a year ... of St. Albans. there are some other ... the whole of Her Grace's property ...000 pounds, with all the houses fur- ...tures, the share in the banking house of ..., mortgages &c. &c. are bequeathed to ...urdett the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett ...her 26th year. No particular reason has ... for her Grace's preference of this young ...relatives. Miss Burdett is to assume the ...

... of the American president to Congress ...ttle satisfaction to the commercial world.

DEATHS.

... E. Phipps—Lieut. General Hon. Sir ... C. B.—Major General R. Stewart—Ma- ...vis E. I. C. S.—Lieut. Gen. Sir S. V. ...B.—Lord Templemore.—Duchess of St. ...ager Countess of Guildford.—Rear Admi- ... Egerton Brydges.—Sir H. Gwillim.— ...lkeley.—Admiral Fielding.—Admiral Sir ...B.—Sir Mark Wood.—The Earl of Car- ...outts Trotter.—Viscount Bangor.—Vis- ...e.

... of discord in Europe are in full operation ...efore long to interfere with the general peace of Europe. Portugal is now the theatre of a civil conflict, General Saldanha having raised the standard of revolt. Lisbon itself was at one time menaced but the insurgent force pushed on to Leria near which it engaged the Royalist troops but without any decided result. General Saldanha subsequently moved towards the north of Portugal where the conflict is waging. The appellation which has been given to this outbreaking is "the Chartist movement."

The Queen of Portugal was safely delivered of a son and heir on the 16th Sept. the young prince has been baptized Don Pedro Ferdinand, and is constituted Duke of Oporto.

The French have again their hands full, Achmet the Bey of Constantine has refused to accede to the terms sought to be imposed upon him by them, the consequence of which has been that a French expedition has been fitted out and a squadron fitted out for the attack of Constantine. The Turks it appears were unwilling that this place should fall a prey and have directed a Turkish Fleet to throw supplies and stores into it. The French Fleet had reached Tunis and taken up a position in the harbour so as to intercept the approach of the Turks, orders having been given to attack the Mussulman squadron if it persisted in it's intention of succouring Constantine.

The Duke of Nemours had left Paris to join the expedition.

There have been very serious riots in Palermo and the Viceroy has been barbarously massacred by the populace. In 25 days no less than 27,000 persons fell victims to the Cholera in that City. The Cholera has also produced serious disturbances in other parts of Italy so as to compel the most vigorous efforts of the authorities to repress the discontent which manifested itself. This frightful disease has made great ravages at Rome also, and many of the higher classes have fallen. The mob in this latter City has committed great excesses and several individuals have been sacrificed to it's fury, amongst others a young Englishman having been regarded as a poisoner was on the 15th August cruelly murdered.

At Berlin the outbreaking of the Cholera has also produced great consternation.

The Baron de Leiria is at the head of the movement in Portugal in favor of the Charter,

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In the Island of Trinidad there has been a serious mutiny in the first W. I. Black Regiment which was not suppressed until after some sharp fighting and much bloodshed

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Affairs in Spain have taken a turn against the constitutionalists. Some ministerial changes having taken place at Madrid—Generals Alcara, Saarsfield and Rodil have been massacred by their troops, in consequence of the excitement which prevailed in that country. General Buerens was compelled by his troops on the 24th of August last to give battle to Don Carlos who was at the head it is said of a far superior force. The affair ended in the complete route and discomfiture of the forces of the Queen.

On the 13th Sept. the new British Legion which had been formed subsequently to the departure of Col. Evans made an advance from Hernani when it was attacked by an overwhelming force of the Carlists and the Spanish troops having deserted it, was almost wholly destroyed.

On the side of Italy the accounts are not more pacificatory, the Austrian government had thought proper to direct certain movements of its troops which appear to have given umbrage to the French Government. The French have threatened to throw a larger Garrison into Ancona.

Letters from Fran fort state that it is the intention of the Austrians to fortify Rastadt as an advance post on the French frontier, a project which indicates increasing distrust on the part of that power as to the designs of its neighbour and may lead to serious consequences.

The King and Queen of the Belgians had just returned to Belgium from a visit to Windsor.

Sir Francis Forbes having resigned the office of Chief Justice of New South Wales, James Dowling, Esquire one of the puisne judges has been appointed to succeed him.

A dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was anticipated and the French papers were much occupied with the subject.

An extraordinary sitting of Congress has been convoked in consequence of the monetary difficulties which have afflicted the Republic. Although favourable accounts have been transmitted of the commercial prospects of that country, yet the labouring classes appear to be suffering great privations and the British emigrants especially.

The State of affairs in Greece is any thing but satisfactory. According to the report of our correspondent at Alexandria the French and English Ambassadors were treated slightingly and Russian influence was on the increase.

The "*Terror*" which left England under the command of Captain Back to explore the N. W. passage, reached Lough Swilly in Ireland on the 3rd of last September in an almost sinking state. The voyage had been quite unsuccessful and the sufferings of the men very great. The *Terror* was ice-locked the greater part of the time she was out.

The advices from Mexico to the 28th July represent commerce as in a much more favorable state and the confidence in the government was increasing.

An Expedition composed of two Corvettes, commanded by Capt. D'Urville has left France for the purpose of exploring the Arctic Seas.

By Intelligence from Constantinople we are informed that an Austrian War Steamer has been allowed by the Turkish Government to enter the Black Sea on its way to Odessa, though this privilege has been refused to English and French vessels of War.

The Peninsular Steam Navigation Company's magnificent new Steamer Don John left Gibraltar on the 15th Sept. with the mails &c, and struck off Tarifa in a fog the same day, the Crew, passengers and mails were saved but the vessel was totally wrecked-She had cost £45000.

The Quarterly account of the assets of the Bank of England shew a large increase in the stock of Bullion, business was fast improving and the spirit of speculation on the increase.

Col. Chesney arrived in London on the 13th of August.

LATEST DATES IN ENGLAND FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	10 June	1837	Via	Red Sea.
Madras,	3 "	"	⚓	Andromache.
Bombay,	21 "	"	Via	Red Sea.
Ceylon	29 May	"	⚓	Andromache.
China	4 April	"	⚓	Emma Eugenia.

General Espartero who lately commanded the Spanish Army is now minister of war and president of the council.

The ministry of Madrid has been changed but the new one is not expected to have a long existence.

Since writing the above paragraph relating to Spain we have referred to a letter of one of our Correspondents from which it appears that Don Carlos had pushed on and at the head of 20000 men was threatening Madrid. On the 19th of August however Espartero is said to have attacked him with success, on the 22nd. of the same month General Oraa defeated another body of Carlists.

Our correspondent at Alexandria also informs us that the defeat of Don Carlos in Spain had caused a sudden termination of the intestine War in Portugal, the Chartists having capitulated and their superior Officers having been ordered to quit the country.

The Earl of Dundonald having completed his steam-apparatus, and got the sanction of the Board of Admiralty, intends to bring it into operation next month. His Lordship goes in the vessel to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to India.

On the 23rd August an eruption of water took place in the Thames Tunnell which was filled in six hours but no very considerable damage appears to have been done, *as far as could than be seen* On the same day a Maltese Brig St. Guisippe was sunk off Blackwall by the explosion of a powder boat that was lying alongside

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The Princess Mary of Orleans is to be married to Prince Alexander of Wurtemburg a match which has met but little approbation at Paris.

FIRST PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.

[COMPLETED RETURN.]

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES·

Anglesey. W, Stanley m.
Bedfordshire. Lord Alford c. Lord G. Russell m.
Berkshire. Palmer c. Pusey m, Barrington c.
Breconshire. Wood c.
Buckinghamshire. Marquis of Chandos c, Sir W. Law Young c, and G. S. Harcourt c.
Caermarthenshire. Trevor c, Jones c.
Cambridgeshire. R. C. Tomley m, Hon. Eliot T. Yorke c, Capt. R. J, Eaton c.
Cardiganshire. Col. W. E. Powell c.
Carnarvonshire, J. R. O. Gore.
Cheshire, North. E. J. Stanley m, W. T. Egerton c.
Cheshire, South. Sir P. Egerton c, Wilbraham m.
Cornwall, East. Lord Eliot c, Sir H. Vivian m.
Cornwall, West. Sir C. Lemon m, E. W. Pendarves m.
Cumberland, East. Major Aglionby m, James m.
Cumberland, West, E Stanley c, S. Irton c.
Denbighire. Sir W. W. Wynn c, Hon. W. Bagot c.
Derbyshire North. Cavendish m, W. B. Evans m.
Derbyshire, South. Sir G. Crewe c. F. Hurt c.
Devonshire, North. Sir T. D. Acland c, Lord Ebrington m.
Devon, South. Sir J. Y. Buller c. M. Parker c.
Dorsetshire. J. C. F. Strangways m, Lord Ashley c, H. C. Sturt c.
Durham, North. Lambton m, Liddell c
Durham, South. J. Pease, jun., m. J. Bowes, jun., m.
Essex, North. Sir J. T. Tyrrell c, C. G. Round c.
Essex, South. J. W. Bramston c, G. Palmer c.
Flintshire, Sir S. Glynne c.
Glamorganshire, Earl of Adare c. C. R. M. Talbot me
Gloucestershire, East. Hon, A. Moreton m. C. W. Codrington c.
Gloucestershire. West. Hon. G. C. G. F. Berkeley m. R. B. Rale c.
Hampshire, North. Sir W. Heathcote c. Shaw Lefevre m.
Hants, South. Fleming c· Compton c.
Herefordshire, Sir R. Price m. K. Hoskins m. E. T. Foley c.
Hertfordshire, Lord Grimston c. A. Smith c. R. Alston m.
Huntingdonshire, Fellowes c. Thornhill c.
Isle of Wight, Captain a'Court Holmes c.
Kent, East. Sir T. Knatchbull c. J. P. Plumptre c.
Kent, West Sir W. Geary c. Hodges m.
Lancashire, North. Lord Stanley c. W. Patten c.
Lancashire, South. Lord E. Egerton c. Hon. R. Wilbraham c·
Leicestershire, North. E. B. Farnham c. Lord C. Somerset c.
Leicestershire, South. Halford c. C. W. Packe c.
Lincolnshire, Kesteven. Handleym. Heathcote m.
Lincolnshire, Lindsey. Lord Worsley m. L. A Christopherc.
Merionethshire. R. Richards c.
Middlesex, G. Byng m. T. Wood c.
Monmouthshire. Lord G. Somerset c. W. A· Williams m.
Montgomeryshire. Right Hon. C. M. W Wynn c.
Norfolk, East. Wodehouse c. Burroughs c.
Norfolk. West. Bagge c. Chute c.
Northamptonshire, North. T. P. Maunsell c, Lord Maidstone c.
Northamptonshire, South. W. R. Cartwright c. Sir C. Knightly c.
Northumberland, North. Lord Howick m, Lord Ossulton c.
Northumberland, South. M. Bell c, C Blackett m.
Nottinghamshire, North. E. Houldsworth c, H. G. Knight c.
Nottinghamshire, South. Earl of Lincoln c. Col. Rolleston c.
Oxfordshire. Lord Norreys c, G. V. Harcourt c, Parker c.
Pembrokeshire, Sir J. Owen c.
Radnorshire. W. Wilkins m.
Rutland. Sir C. Noel c, and Sir G. Heathcote c.
Shropshire North. Sir R. Hill c, W. O. Gore c.
Shropshire, South. Earl of Darlington c, Hon. R. H. Clive m.
Somerset, East. Colonel W. G. Langton m, W. Miles c.
Somerset, West. Acland c Sanford m.
Stafford, North. Baring c, E. Buller m.
Staffordshire, South. Col. Anson m, Lord Ingestrie c.
Suffolk, East. Sir C. B. Vere c, Lord Heniker c.
Suffolk, West. Logan c, Rushbrooke c.
Surrey, East. Capt. Alsager c, Kemble c.
Surrey, West. Denaison m, Perceval c.
Sussex, East. Darby c, Cavendish m.
Sussex, West. Lord J. G. Lennox m, Earl of Surrey m.
Warrickshire, North. Dugdale c, Wilmot m.
Warwickshire, South. Sir J. Mordaunt c, E. J. Shirley c.
Westmoreland. Viscount Lowther c. Col. Lowther c.
Wiltshire, North. Sir F. Burdett, c, W. Long m.
Wiltshire, South. J. Bennett m, Hon. S. Herbert c.
Worcestershire, East. Sir H. St. Paul c, Barneby c.
Worcestershire, West. Gen. Hon. H. B. Lygon c, H. J. Winnington m.
Yorkshire, West Riding. Lord Morpeth m, Sir G. Strickland m.
Yorkshire, North Riding. Hon. W. Duncombe c, E, S. Cayley m.
Yorkshire, East Riding, Bethell & Broadley c.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire. Gordon c.
Aberdeen. Bannerman m.
Andrews. St. Ellice m.
Argyllshire. Campbell m.
Ayrshire. Dunlop m.
Ayr. Stuart m.
Bamffshire. Duff m.
Berwickshire. Campbell c
Buteshire. Rae c.
Caithness. Sinclair c.
Clackmannan. Adam m.
Dumbartonshire. Colquhoun m.
Dumfriesshire, Hopetoun c.
Dumfries. Sharpe m.
Dundee. Parnell m.
Edinburghshire. Craig m.
Edinburgh. Abercrombe m. Campbell m.
Elgin and Nairn. Grant c.
Elgin. Hay m.
Fife. Wemyss m.
Forfarshire, Hallyburton m.
Glasgow. Bentinck m. Dennistoun m.
Greenock. Wallace m.
Haddingtonshire, Ramsay c.
Haddington. Steuart m·
Invernessshire. Chisholm c.
Inverness. Mecleod m.
Kilmarnock, Colquhoun c.
Kincardine. Arbuthnot c.
Kircudbright. Ferguson c.
Kircaldy. Ferguson m.
Lanarkshire. Lockhart c.
Leith, Murray m.
Linlithgow. Gillon m.
Linlithgowshire. Hope c.
Montrose. Chalmers m. Orkney. Dundas m.
Paisley. Hastie m.
Peeblesshire. Mackenzie c.
Perthshire. Stormont c.
Perth. Kinnaird m.
Renfrewshire. Houston c.
Rossshire. Mackenzie c.
Roxburghshire. Elliott m.
Selkirksuire. Pringle c.
Stirlingshire. Forbes c.
Stirling. Dalmeny m.
Sutherland. Howard m.
Wick. Loch· m.
Wigtonshire. Blair c.
Wigton. M'Taggart m.

IRELAND·

Antrim, O'Neil c, Irvin c.
Armagh, Currie m.
Armagh Co Acheson m. Verner c.
Athlone, O'Connell m.
Bandon. Jackson c.
Belfast, Belfast m. Gibson m.
Carlow, Maule m.
Carlow, Co. Vigors m, Yates m.
Cavan, Maxwell c.
Carrickfergus, Kirk c.
Cashel, Woulfe, m.
Cork, Beamish m. Callaghan m.
Cork, Co, Barry m. Roche m.
Clare, Macnamara. m. O'Brien m.
Clonmel, Ball m.
Coleraine, Mitton c.
Donegal, Conally c. Hayes, c.
Down. Castlereagh c, Hillsbrough c.
Dawnpatrick. Kerr c.
Drogheda. Somerville m.
Dublin, O'Connell m. Hutton m.
Dublin Co, Evans m. Brabazon m.
Dublin, U. Lefroy c, Shaw c.
Dunbalk, Redington m.
Dungannon, Northland c.
Dungarvon, O'Callaghan m.
Ennis, Bridgman m.
Enniskillen, Cole c.
Fermanagh, Cole c. Archdale c.
Galway, Lynch m. Blake
Galway, Co. Martin m, Bodkin m.
Kerry, O'Connell m Blennerhasset c.
Kildare, O'Farrall m. Archbold m.
Kilkenny, Hume m.
Kilkenny, Co, Butler m, Bryan m.
King's County. Fitzsimon m, Westenrr m.
Kinsale. Mahoney m.
Leitrim. Clements m, white m.
Limerick. Roche m. Roche m.
Limerick, Co. Fitzgibbon m. O'Brien m.
Lisburne. Meynell c.
Londonderry. Ferguson m.
Londonderry, Co. Batesonc. Jones m.
Longford. White m, White m.
Louth. Chester m, Bellew m.
Mayo. Brabazon m, Browne m.
Mallow. Jepson m·
Meath, Grattan m. O'Connell m.
Monaghan. Lucas c, Westenra m.
New Talbot Ross, m.
Newry. Ellis c.
Portarlington. Damer c.
Queen's County, Coote c, Fitzpatrick m,
Roscommon. O'Connor Don m. French m,
Sligo. Somers m.
Tipperary. Sheil m, Cave m.
Tralee. Bateman c.
Tyrone. Alexander c. Corry c.
Waterford. Wyse m, Barron m.
Waterford. Co. Stuart m· Power m·
Westmeath. Chapman m, Nagle m.
Wexford, Walker m.
Wexford, Co. Power m, Maher m.
Wicklow, Grattan m, Howard m.
Youghall, Howard m.

THE ELECTIONS.

EXPLANATIONS, CORRECTIONS, AND ADDITIONS.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—The Radicals have lost 10 members of their old party, and 17 new ones heve been elected, so that their gain is 7. The Peel Parliament stood thus:—Peelites, 302; Melbournites, 356. The Melbourne Parliament counts Peelers, 321; Melbournites, 337; so that the gain to the Tories is 35 voters Against Peel as Prime minister, on the Irish church question, the last Parliament gave a majority of 27. In support of Lord John Russell as leader the majority was 80 on the Irish Municipal Reform Bill—(80 was the calculated Liberal majority, exclusive of doubtful, at the beginning of the last Parliament.) The number of contests in 1835 was 214; in 1837 there were 214. There were given in 1835 590,000 votes; in 1837 the polled votes were 755,000. One authority gives the ministers 16, another 29, and a third 30 votes, as an acting majority.

ANOTHER RESULT.—In England the population supporting the Whigs is 6,568,350; supporting the Tories, 6,379,850: majority for the Whigs. 200,000. In Ireland there are 5,000,000 Whigs and 1.500,000 Tories. In Scotland and Wales 2,000,000 Whigs and 1,000,000 Tories. In all, 13,568,650 Whigs, 8,879,850 Tories. [This is the calculation of the *Globe*; on what data founded we are not aware.]

MONEY MARKET AND CITY NEWS.

FRIDAY.

The English funds are steady at yesterday's quotations, without any business going on in them; namely, Consols for money, 91⅞ to 92, and for the account, 92, to ⅛; Exchequer bills continue also at 47 to 49 premium, and India bonds at 48 to 50 premium.

This was settling day in the foreign market, which attracted the chief attention, but no difficulty was experienced in its adjustment. Nothing more has transpired respecting the attempted hoax upon the Stock Exchange yesterday; but the receipt of the prices this morning from Paris shows that it was not a genuine dispatch. Portuguese stocks are a little better, as are likewise those in the South American market, but the alterations are not of any moment. Spanish are the same as yesterday. The closing quotations were:—Spanish Active, 19⅛ to ⅜, or 18⅞ to 19⅛ ex coupons; Deferred, 6⅝ to ⅞; Passive, 4½ to ⅝; Portuguese Five per Cents., 39⅜ to 40¼; ditto Three per Cents., 25⅜ to 26¼; Dutch Five per Cents., 102⅜ to ⅝; ditto Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 52⅜ to 53¼; Colombian, 26 to ½; Chillian, 30 to 32; Peruvian, 19½ to 20½: Mexican, 29½ to 30; and Buenos Ayrean, 20¼ to 21¼.

Shares are exactly the same as yesterday and call for no particular mention. The rates of exchange are much the same as last post day namely, on Paris, three months, 25 77½ to 25 82½; ditto, three days' sight, 25 52½ to 25 57½; Amsterdan, sight, 12 1 to 12 1⅛; ditto, three months, 124 to 124¼; Humburgh, 13 13 to 13 13⅛; and Vienna. 10 11 to 10 13.

The speech of M. Van. Buren, on opening the Congress of the United States, has been the sole subject of dis-

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cussion amongst the merchants, and, indeed, of all parties in the city, especially those more closely connected with the trade of America. Opinions on it are of course various, but we think that it has generally caused disappointment. It points out clearly the causes of the recent commercial panic, but it proposes no measure for the restitution of confidence throughout the states. This is left to Congress entirely, which must necessarily occasion considerable delay from the many different plans which will be proposed, while business in the mean time must remain comparatively stagnant. The specie circular, which drew so large an amount of specie out of circulation is approved of by Mr. Van Buren, so that there seems little hopes of rooting out this evil measure except by the force of a powerful majority of Congress. The promulgation of the specie circular is in fact regarded by the President as having tended to decrease the embarrassments of commerce instead of augmenting them. His determination not to approve of the establishment of a national bank has also led to the expression of much dissatifaction, for as long as the present immense number of small banks which exist in the Union are suffered to issue their own notes to an almost unlimited extent, without the paper of any national establishment being in circulation to counterbalance them, trade and commerce will always be liable to sudden and violent convulsions; reckless speculation will be encouraged and the misfortunes which the mercantils interest are now labouring under will be of constant occurrence. To the Legislature, therefore, and their own good sense, the Americans must look for protection; for the Executive encourages, instead of annihilating, the different sources of their misery. The President, it will be observed, declares that the debt due to Europe in March last by the commerce of the United States amounted to 30,000,000 dollars; but he states that the country is well able to liquidate it, and that every nerve will be strained to sustain the national credit as well as individual credit. In this we fully concur, and have from the beginning of this unfortunate state of things declared our conviction that nothing but time was required for America to pay her debts. We, in fact, stood alone in supporting the uprightness and integrity of the Americans, while our contemporaries were loud in their declamations of their dishonesty and anxiety to evade their liabilities; but time has shown how unjust and unfounded these attacks were, while it has proved that America has not only the will but the means of discharging her obligations.

The following were the official quotations in the different markets during the day:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

3 per Ct. Cons., 92 1/8	Bank Stock for opening 212
3½ per Cent., 101 opening	Consols for Acc., 92 1/8
3½ per Cent., Red. 100 3/8	India Stock for Acc., 260
3/8 op.	Exchequer Bills, 49 47 49 pm.
New 3½ per cent., 99 7/8	
India Bonds, 48 50 pm.	

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian, 103 1/2	Portuguese 5 per Ct., 40 3/4 39 3/8
Brazilian, 87	Ditto 8 per cent., 35 7/8
Colmbian, 23	Spanish, 19 5/8
Ditto 1824, 20 1/2	Ditto Deferred, 6 3/4
Mexican, 5 per Cent, 24	Dutch 2½ per Cent., 52 7/8 3
Ditto Deferred, 16 1/2	Ditto 5 per Cent., 163 2 1/8 3/4
Ditto 6 per Cent., 30 29 1/2 30	New Loan, 100 3/4
Peruvian, 12 1/2	United States Bank, 97 1/2

THE MARKETS.—(WEEKLY BULLETIN.)

London, Friday, Sept. 29.

Cotton wool—The market is rather quiet; shippers & home trade purchase only for wants, speculators appear to have ceased operations for present. Transactions 690 bales Surat at 3¾d to 5d, 450 Bengal at 4d to 4¼d, and 330 Boweds at 6¼d to 7d per lb.

Sugars.—A sale of 120 hhds. Barbadoes went off steadily, middling to fine yellow sold from 61s 6d to 66s.—Mauritius: A fair demand experienced; 2055 bags at hammer, all found, buyers at 60s 6d to 63s for good and very good grocery, at 57s to 59s 6d for middling and good middling ditto, and at 54s 6d to 56s for good dry brown to low middling yellow.—East India: No business doing in Bengal for exportation; 1579 bags, duty paid, at auction, were all disposed of, low middling to fine white at 62s 6d to 67s 6d, and damps and washed at 58s 6d. Manilla in demand, 1120 bags sold readily by auction at 16s to 19s for low to good brown.—Foreign, A parcel of Columbian Sugar, 120 brls, at sale; it bore a resemblance to Rio, and sold for good white. good grain at 34s to 35s, ordinary yellowish white at 30s 6d, and fine yellow at 27s 6d. For white Havannah 42s realised for about 500 chests good middling. Of yellow 500 boxes have sold at 27s 6d. A sale on Tuesday of 1284 boxes Havannah the chief portion of which was damaged; the sound white partly sold at 39s to 43s for mid, to good dry white, the damaged sold briskly at 33s 6d to 37s 6d, sound yellow brought 25s to 27s 6d for low to fine quality, and fine brown at 23s 6d to 24s. No supply of white Brazils.—Refined: For exportation the demand small at 33s for double crushed. Of Lumps to pass standard only a limited business at 74s, and at 72s, to 73s for rather under standard. Bastards and Treacle brisk at former rates.

Coffee.—In British Plantation Coffee the quantity offered at sales has been 220 casks and 57 bags, chiefly Jamaica, Jamaica clean good middling sold at 114s 6d to 117s 6d, low middling and middling at 102s 6d to 108s 6d fine and fine ordinary 78s to 100s. and good ordinary at 68s to 75s. Ceylon with certificate exceedingly dull, on account of a large sale (4000 bags) next Tuesday. Mocha firm, but confined to wants of grocers. Of Sumatra and Samarang a very bad supply which precludes business. In Foreign Coffee the inquiry is confined to fine ordinary coloury Brazil, but none in market. At auction 66 bags St. Domingo found buyers at 41s to 44s 6d for good ordinary even.

Nutmegs—25 casks of good fair bought in at sale a 5s, 5d per lb. One lot sold at that price.

Ginger.—Very little demand. The sales have offered 580 casks and barrels Jamaica; only a small portion found buyers at £3. 10s. to £12. 7s. per cwt. for inferior to fine white. In East India no business done, and prices remain as before.

Cloves—Held firmly, but business is very trifling.

Pepper—Holders again require advanced prices, purchases therefore have not been large.

Pimento—At sale 264 bags went off without briskness; the principal part was, however disposed of at 3⅛d. to 3⅜d. per lb. for fair and good fair quality.

Cassia Ligna—384 boxes at hammer, the chief proportion damaged; the sound brought 57s. for middling quality, the damaged sold at 37s. to 54s. 6d.

Rice.—East India very flat. The sales have comprised 3775. bags. Bengal went off with langour, only a small part on finding buyers at 11s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt. for middling and good middling white.

Tea.—The market continues to support that firmness established at late auctions, but there is not much disposition evinced to purchase.

Saltpetre.—An increased demand for rough. At auctions 3200 bags Calcutta, nearly all found ready buyers. 3⅛ lbs. per cwt. refraction at 24s. to 24s. 6d. 4⅛ to 3⅜ lbs. refraction or good fair strong quality at 25s to 25s 6d. and 3¼ lbs. refraction of good white quality good crystal at 25s. 6d. to 20s per cwt. British refined is in steady demand, and an advance of 6d. per cwt. has been paid.

Indigo—Spanish continues to find ready buyers. 120 serons of Guatimala at auction were all disposed of with spirit. The prices realised were from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 8d. per lb. for low cortes to good sobres. The demand for East India steady, and the advance of 1s. to 1s. 2d. on the July sales' prices is firmly maintained.

Cochineal.—In good demand 30 bags of Honduras at auction were readily taken at 6s 3d to 6s 7d for middling and good silvers, and at 7s to 7s 4d for good blacks.

Lac dye—Steady for home consumption and for exportation. 33 chests of various marks sold at sale at 1s 2¼d per lb.

Metals—The holders of English Copper continue exceedingly firm, transactions are not large. British iron much in demand, and market very firm. Of Foreign, large arrivals, notwithstanding which holders are not inclined to sell, at the same time there is not much demand. Lead is rather higher, and in fair demand. In Spanish no change. At length more inclination to purchase E. I. Tin; 75s paid for Banca, and none now to be had under 80s. straits are held for 78s. English Tin has advanced 5s per cwt. and a fair business is doing. Tin Plates go off readily at former prices. In Spelter a reduction, owing to large arrivals with a very heavy stock.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

August 6, off Swansea, "Orator," Terry, from Bengal 5th March, from St. Helena 6th June—At Liverpool, "Pekoe," Gillies, from Saugor 16th March, from St. Helena 6th June—Off Portsmouth, "Narcissus," Curry, from Ceylon 28th March—"Derwent," Riddle, from Van Diemen's Land 13th April. August 7, off Kingsbridge, "Fergusson," Young, from Bengal 4th March, from St. Helena 10th June. August 11, at Liverpool, "William," Clark, from Bombay 6th March, from St. Helena, 10th June.

August 17—Off the Lizard, "Larkins," Ingram, from Bengal 29th March, from the Cape 1st June, from St. Helena 10th June.

August 20—At Liverpool, "Eucles," Smith, from Bombay 18th April; "Barbara," from Bombay 6th April. August 21st—In the Downs, "Roton, from Bengal 3d April; off Portsmouth, "Bolton," Compton, from Bengal 15th March, from Madras 8th April; in the Downs, "Inglis," Wise, from Canton in March, and "Euphrates," from Canton in March. August 22—In the Downs, "Bengal," Marjoram, from Bengal in March. August 24—"Shannon," Wallace, from Bombay 12th April; off Falmouth, "Brooke" Bleasdale, from Bombay 12th March, from St. Helena 2d July.

August 27—At Liverpool, "Caledonia," Stroyan, from Bombay 6th May. At Dublin, "Royal William," Irvine, from Bengal—March. Sept. 1—In the Downs, "Clyde," from Bengal 21st March, 1837—Off Dartmouth "Isabella," from Bengal 3d April—Off Liverpool, "Elephanta," Buchanan, from Bengal 11th April, from St. Helena 10th July.

Sept. 3, in the Downs, "Java," Ford, from Ceylon 17th April, from St. Helena 10th July—Off Hastings, "Swallow," Frith, from Bengal 15th March, from Mauritius 16th May, Sept. 6, at Liverpool, "Cestrian," Kelock, from Bombay 6th May, from St. Helena 19th July. Sept. 8, in the Downs, "Severn," Wake, from Bombay 23d April, from Simon's Bay 1st July.

Sept. 11, at Portsmouth, her Majesty's ship "Andromache," Captain Chads, from Trincomallee, 31st May, from Madras 3d June, from Symons Bay 20th July, from St. Helena 2d August, from Ascension 7th August. Sept. 10, off Cape Clear, "Mount Stuart Elphinstone," Small, from Bombay ——, from St. Helena 31st July, Sept. 12, off Liverpool, "Duncan," Cowley, from Bombay 3d May, from St. Helena 31st July. Sept. 13, off Liverpool, "William Turner," Leitch, from Bombay 14th May, from St. Helena 31st July; and "Mary Somerville," Jackson, from Bengal 23d April, from St. Helena 31st July.

Sept. 18.—In the Downs, "John Dennistown." Mackie, from Bombay 21st May, from St. Helena 1st August. Sept. 16—At Liverpool, "Balfour," Bee, from Bombay 27th April, from St. Helena 29th July.

Arrived at St. Helena.—July 18 "Bermel," Bentall, from Ceylon and Cape, and sailed again on the same day for London.

Sept. 25.—Off Plymouth, "Henry Porcher." Hart, from Bengal 10th April. At Waterford, "Madras, Dixon, from Bombay 9th May.

SAILED.

From Portsmouth, August 5—"Windsor," Henning, for Bengal; "Lord Hungerford," Farquharson, from Bengal,; "Robert Small," Fulcher, for Bengal. August 4, "Malabar" Bax, for Bombay. August 5, Scotia Campbell, for Bengal; "Moira," Owen, for Bengal. August 5, from Deal—"Ganges," Ardlie for Bombay. [The passengers' lists by these ships were given in last week's Atlas. The ships were detained by contrary winds.] August 7, from Portsmouth, "Broxbournebury," Chapman, for Bengal; and August 10, "Carnatic," Brodie. August 10, from Gravesend, "Cornwall," Bell, and "Richmond," M'Leod, both for Bengal

August 8—From Portsmouth, "Sesostris," Yates, for Madras. August 14—From Deal, "Thomas Grenville," Thornhill, from Bengal. August 15—From Portsmouth, "Wellington," Liddell, for Madras. August 27—"True Briton," Beach, for Madras; and "Berkshire," Clarkson, for Bombay. August 28—"Barretto jun." Saunders, for Madras.

August 19, from Portsmouth, "Wellington," Evans, for Madras. [Passengers' list given last week.]

From Portsmouth—Sept. 1. "Duke of Argyll" Bristow, for Madras, Sept. 2—"Duke of Buccleugh," for Bengal, Sept. 5, "Lady Flora," for Madras, and "Triumph," for Bombay. From Deal—Sept. 5, "Castle Huntley,', Johnston, for Bombay, and "Royal Saxon," ——, for Bengal.

From Portsmouth—Sept. 19, "Marion," M'Carthy, for Bengal; "Royal Saxon," Renner, for Bengal. Sept. 20—"Zenobia," Owen, for Bengal.

From Plymouth—Sept. 20—"Mary Anne," Tarbutt, for Madras.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per "Wellington," for Madras (to sail from Portsmouth 25th inst.)—For the Cape—Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Pehmotter Miss Gochler, Miss Simpkins, and Mrs. Shultmiss; Rev. Mr. Pehmotter, Rev. Mr. Shultmiss, Mr. Ebden, Mr. Smuts, and Dr. Franklin. For Madras—Major and Mrs. Purton, M. engineers; Mrs. Douglass; Misses Elliott and Rose; Lieut. Douglass, M. engineers; Lieut. Broadfoot, 34th M. N. I.; C. Arbuthnot, esq.; Messrs. Norton, Johnstone, Cadenhead, Sparkes, Podmore, and Kensington.

Per "Duke of Argyll," for Madras—Colonel and Mrs. Cooke; Colonel Napier and party; Mrs. M'Lean and son; Mr. and Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Cleaveland; Mrs. Cooke; Capt. F. Forbes, M. cavalry; Dr. Grant, M. army; Messrs. Godfrey, Pollard, Cholmeley, Jones, Hamilton, Buckle, Sellon, and Cannan; Lieut. Bullock, 44th M. N. I.

Per "Duke of Buccleugh," for Bengal—Mr. and Mrs. Oxborough; Miss Macleod; Mrs. Colonel M'Caskill and two daughters; Dr. and Mrs. Smith; Major N. Campbell, B. artillery; J. Storin, Esq.; W. Patrick, Esq.; Capt. Saurin, 31st B. N. I.; Messrs. Muir, Shute, Carrington, Voyle, Lewis, Ravenscroft, Christie, Fitzmaurice, Turner, Davies, Oxborough, Cavenagh, Robinson, A. C. Campbell, Sheriff.

Per "Triumph," for Bombay—Mrs. and Miss Clementson, Mrs. Haines; Capt. and Mrs. Brown; Capt and Mr. Moore; Capt. and Mrs. Hobson; Miss Walker; Dr. Clarke; Dr, Tawse,, Bo. estab; Messrs. Farquharson, Jones, C. Green, and Phillips.

Per "Castle Huntley," for Bombay [sailed Sept. 5]—Mrs. Col. Whitehill; Dr. and Mrs. Pinhey; Miss Keith; Col. Manson; Lieut. Colonel Lester, artillery; Lieut. F. Andrews, 7th N. I.; Dr. M' Morrice; Messrs. Russell, Turquind, Wilkinson, Strachey, Leith, M'Leod, and Hughes.

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